The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4391. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug business in the City of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after 18 years' exertions, the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

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Knowing that many may read this article who are unacquainted with me, find remarks from those of my native city, and whose names are known in all parts of the world:

For further satisfaction see remarks from largest manufacturing chemists in the world, Journal Pharmacey, Dr. Keyser's letter, Medical Works, Dispensatory United States, &c.

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The science of medicine, like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A blood-purifier for one is a blood-purifier for all.
A diuretic for one, a diuretic for all.
A narcotic for one, a narcotic for all.
A purgative for one, a purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. The same individuals may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and have probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their humble servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

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GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

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THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

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DROPSY,

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

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TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

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SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GREAT UNION MEETING

Enthusiastic Gathering at the Cooper Institute.

Immense Outpouring of Solid Citizens.

The Moral and Material Power of the City in Attendance.

STIRRING SPEECH BY GEN. KILPATRICK.

Important Discourse by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Remarks of Hon. Horace Greeley and Gen. Barnum.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

A Significant and Auspicious Demonstration.

No larger or more enthusiastic audience was ever convened in Cooper Institute than that which thronged its every nook and corner last night, in answer to the call for the ratification of the nominations of the Republican Convention. At 7 o'clock the house was full, at 7½ the aisles and corridors were jammed, at 7¾ policemen were stationed at the head of the stairway to prevent further accessions to the multitude below. Cheer after cheer rang lustily through the building as the long line of men eminent in the spheres of commerce, law, war and politics filed from the committee room upon the platform while the familiar countenances of the most popular were greeted with prolonged applause. Among them we noticed Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, Chancellor Ferris, Gen. Merritt, Peter Cooper, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, W. E. Dodge, Hon. Abram Wakeman, E. Delafield, Smith, Horace Greeley, Col. T. B. Van Buren and Charles S. Spencer. Unlike the audience, which, a few nights since, permitted Gen. SLOCUM to come before it unknown, unrecognized and unquoted, this gathering rose as one man when KILPATRICK entered, and gave him nine as hearty cheers as he or any other man ever yet received. The walls were gaily and appropriately decked with banners and bunting, the pillars were wreathed with the American flag, and even the plaster busts of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, JACKSON and LINCOLN adorned their pedestals in improvised coverings of the red, white and blue. An admirable band enlivened the waiting moments prior to and between the speeches, and Anderson's Glee Club made memorable in song an occasion which was aptly illustrated by two hundred and fifty soldiers from the Union depot, who had participated in many hard fought battles on other but not more important fields.

Punctually at 8 o'clock Mr. KELLY called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. WM. E. DODGE as President. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. When Mr. DODGE took the chair he was greeted with applause and said:

SPEECH OF WM. E. DODGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are met here to-night under circumstances of peculiar interest. We are met for the first time to ratify the nominations of candidates after the close of a stupendous war; to indorse the action of a party that has stood by the government from the beginning to the close of the war [applause;] a party which has a clear unsullied record. There are those who belonged to another party, but who loving country better than party, have served the interests of their country, but their party has not the record that we have. Our party has stood everywhere and at all times by the country, determined at all hazards that our country should indeed be the United States. And it is absurd and useless now for this other party to come in and claim to be the original Jacobs. [Laughter and applause.] We are met to ratify the nominations made by the convention of Syracuse, and to listen to an array of speakers whom we all will be glad to hear, whom the country delights to honor. [Applause.]

Mr. FREDERICK C. WAGNER then read the following list of

Vice-Presidents—Hon. E. D. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. R. Anderson, Rev. H. W. Bellows, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Preston King, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Horace Greeley, Andreas Willman, John W. Farmer, Charles H. Hall, William Moir, George F. Merkler, John Hayward, James Galway, John W. Thorn, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Hon. Abram Wakeman, Peter Cooper, Dr. Francis Lieber, William H. Webb, John J. Phelps, William A. Freeborn, William T. Blodgett, Edmund Blunt, Wm. H. McKinney, Jno. Lewis, Wm. R. Steward, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Charles Stencer, Hugh Gardner, George F. Steinbrenner, Marshall B. Blake, James W. Beekman, O. De Forest Grant, Russel Sturgis, Richard B. Greenwood, Frederick O. Pendexter, Giovanni Albinola, Cyrus Butler, Edward Cromwell, David Dows, Cummings H. Tucker, Seaman Jonson, Wm. Boardman, Jas. E. Coulter, Ira A. Allen, Thos. Murphy, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Harvey H. Woods. W. H. De Camp, C. E. Detmold, Garrett Bell, Thomas Denny, Edwin R. Sproull, F. H. Delano, Cornelius Sanford, Thomas H. Faile, Edward M. Skidmore, H. S. Fearing, Geo. McLean, Ogden Haggerty, Wm. Goode, James A. Hamilton, John Lobell, Chas. A. Heckaher, Hon. Guy R. Pelton, Robert B. Minturn, John P. Cumming, Rob't. H. McCurdy, James Davis, Theron R. Butler, Samuel B. Ruggles, Isaac Sherman, George Cabot Ward, Jonathan Sturges, George S. Stephenson, George W. Blunt, Gen. James Bowen, Sam'l Frost, Nath'l Ladd, Amor J. Williamson, Archibald Hall, Raymond Condon, Wm. C. Bradley, John Fitch, H. R. Jones, Thos. Brown, E. B. Wesley, William J. Hoppin, Meredith Howland, Benjamin H. Hutton, Leonard W. Jerome, John D. Lawson, D. Leroy, C. F. Livermore, Benj. Hutchinson, W. Gardner, Isaac Dayton, Benj. C. Wandell, S. Teats, M. D., Samuel B. H. Vance, H. N. Sherwood, I. T. Smith, Francis H. Macy, Salem T. Russell, Hanbury Smith, Major-Gen. T. C. Devins, Fredk. G. Swan, H. G. Thompson, Herman F. Bauer, Benjamin Merrit, W. H. Falconer, Wright Gillies, Gabriel Van Cott, Isaac J. Oliver, Murray Hoffman, A. S. Mills, T. G. Churchill, Frank S. Allen, Waldo Hutchins, James Kelly, Thomas C. Acton, S. P. Gilbert, Nathaniel Huggins, Matthew C. Fordham, Henry H. Huelat, Sheridan Shook, D. D. Winchester, Jackson S. Schultz, Augustus Weissmann, Owen O'Connell, Pierre C. Van Wyck, John Moles, Samuel S. Wyckoff, Owen W. Brennan, Robert Beatty, Jr., George W. Freed, Henry L. Butler, Alex. Graham, Robert Dobbie, Henry Smith, James McLaren, Joseph F. Billery.

Secretaries—Jno. S. Shaw, Alex. H. Keech, Morris Friesdam, And'w W. Leggett, A. Jackson Plumb, Daniel S. Duvall, Hugh Nesbitt, Abram J. Dittenhaefer, Wm. Walter Phelps, Col. E. S. Shepard, Spencer Kirby, Charles L. Frost, James R. Davies, W. Irving Adams, Col. Geo. B. Van Brunt, John A. Hay, Lewis Jones, James McCarton, E. Harrison Reed, Thomas E. Smith, Jas. L. Hastie, D. H. Printup, Saml. N. Lecompte, John Hickey, William Buckley, Nathaniel Haven, Robert M. Boyd, Lewis J. Kirk, Joseph B. Pollock, Gustavus Levy, Robert Campbell, Benj. Firth, James W. Culver, Amos Stookey, William B. Hoyt, Addison A. Bishop, Henry Gilbertson, John Weber, Charles H. Woodruff, Clarence W. Meade, Addison Brown, Thomas Livey, George H. McKay, David B. Dwire, Daniel Sheehan, Thos. C. Thorton, Sidney Smith, James C. Carter, Daniel D. Conover, William W. Bracket, Cornelius A. Runkle, Robert Usher, James O. Bennett, John Wachter, Morris A. Tyng.

The reading of these names was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and their nomination was heartily ratified by acclamation.

Col. T. B. VAN BUREN then read the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That the UNION PARTY of New-York adheres to its long-cherished and oft-proclaimed principles of fidelity to freedom, to Union, and to sound practical government. [Applause.]

2. That as we have, through four years of bloody strife, sustained the government in its defence of these principles against armed Southern Democrats in the field, and Northern Democratic heroes at home, we are not disposed, now that victory is won, to hand over the government to patriots of either stamp. [Laughter and Applause.]

3. That the record of the Democratic party for the past few years, to which we are referred by the convention of that party, proves it to have been an enemy to liberty, and to the constitutional government of the country. [Applause.]

Striving, from the days of CALHOUN, to stir up an armed rebellion in the South, which was then prevented by the courage and patriotism of ANDREW JACKSON, [Applause] they succeeded in effecting their purpose under the treasonable inanity of JAMES BUCHANAN. [Hisses.] Promising, not only on the part of the party in the North, sympathy and cooperation, but even armed assistance to Southern traitors, they initiated a war which now covers the graves of a million of citizens, and which has recorded cruelties upon Union soldiers which have no parallel even in the history of the most barbarous tribes. [Shame, "That's so" and hisses.]

From the commencement of the war until now, their public men and their party organizations have opposed the government, have defended traitors, have predicted defeat, have advocated the cause of secession, have refused to rejoice over Union victories, have vilified the officers of the government, have declared the "war a failure," have clamored for an "armistice and a cessation of hostilities," have persistently declared the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON an "unmitigated despotism," have supported for office known enemies of the Union, have insulted the brave and suffering soldiers in the field with their formal "sympathy," while they withheld from them hearty, practical and efficient support, have striven to embarrass and throw discredit upon the finances of the government, and are now advocating a taxation of government bonds and a betrayal of the faith of the nation, which is the first step in the disgraceful descent to repudiation. [Applause.]

4. That our faith is unshaken in ANDREW JOHNSON, [Applause] who was nominated and elected by our party, against the most violent and unscrupulous opposition of the Democratic party, as Vice-President, and who is now the constitutional President of the United States. That his past history, which shows him standing true to the Union, when the Democratic party, North and South, abandoned him, braving the opposition of his personal and political associates, and periling life itself in behalf of the country, and which records his earnest efforts in behalf of freedom and humanity, gives us assurance of his future course. [Applause.]

That we approve his wise and beneficent policy in pacifying the country, and bringing back the blessings of peace and civil government, and that we renew to him the assurances of our continued and united support. [Applause.]

5. That while we believe that treason is the greatest of crimes, and "should be made odious," and that while we advocate the punishment of those leaders who deliberately plotted treason for years, and who plunged the nation into war, and especially those who ordered and who executed the inhuman torture of our prisoners, yet we hold out the right hand of fellowship and welcome back to the Union all who, misled by false leaders, now return to the old government and the old flag and resolve to abide there forever.

6. That, under no pretext, and in no event, should slavery ever again be tolerated in any part of the country; [tremendous cheering] and we sincerely trust the time will soon come when every State will secure to all its citizens, without distinction of color, [Applause] those legal rights which are necessary to true and practical liberty. [Long and loud applause.]

7. That we indorse, as eminently wise and true, the doctrine so plainly proclaimed by President JOHNSON in his address to the colored soldiers of the army. That "virtue, and merit, and intelligence are the standards by which men are hereafter to be judged in this country," "and he that is most meritorious, and virtuous, and intellectual, and well informed, must stand highest, without regard to color."

8. That we point with pride to the names upon our State ticket, and challenge the most rigid scrutiny of the private and public records of our candidates. [Applause.]

That in Major-Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, [Applause] Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Gen. PATRICK, HENRY JONES, and Col. JOSEPH HOWLAND, we have citizens who, in the midst of the country's peril, offered themselves in her defence; who bravely, persistently, faithfully and successfully performed their duty in the field, whose brilliant deeds now form part of the country's history, and who will bring to their respective offices talents and energies which have been tried and approved by the severest tests. [Applause.]

That Hon. WARD HUNT and Hon. JOHN K. PORTER, our candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals, are so well known throughout the State as citizens of the most eminent character and capacity, that no eulogy is necessary at our hands. [Applause.]

That in THOS. HILLHOUSE we present a gentleman who is most thoroughly qualified by experience, habits of mind, and a character of the sternest virtue and integrity, to fill the position of Comptroller of the State, and who will not illustrate his fitness for the place by changing his politics three times in three years. [Applause.]

That ROBERT C. DORN and J. PLATT GOODSELL are fully qualified and in every way worthy the positions to which they have been nominated. And we hereby pledge to the whole ticket our united and enthusiastic support, and predict for it a complete and overwhelming victory. [Applause.]

These resolutions were received in the most uproariously enthusiastic manner, and were adopted heartily and "cheer"-fully by the mass meeting.

Mr. DODGE then said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: During the recent war we frequently heard the question, "Where is KILPATRICK?" The enemy, you remember, reported him as killed many times, as often captured, but I believe they never had anything of him but his hat. [Laughter.] We have him here to-night, [applause,] and I take great pleasure in presenting him to you.

Gen. KILPATRICK, a slight-built, sallow-faced, keen-eyed, pleasant-featured man, stepped forward upon the platform and was greeted with tremendous cheering. After this had subsided, he spoke substantially as follows:

[A VOICE—"I say, old fellow, how's New-Jersey?"]

SPEECH OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

Jersey's all right. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, ladies and gentlemen, I fully appreciate the great honor you have conferred on me, a humble soldier, in asking me to come before you to-night, to discuss the great questions which you have to decide. During the last five years we have learned more unpleasant and pleasant facts than any nation since the birth of nations, when Abraham and Lott separated, one going east and one west. The most important lesson of all is that we cannot rely upon the experience of the past, nor abide by time-honored themes. Our needs are greater, and our resources vaster than are those of our good old forefathers, and our sense of duty should be higher, nor will old party creeds suffice for the needs of our present or our country's future. When the storm of ruthless war burst upon a defenceless nation's head, all theories and creeds of parties passed into merited oblivion. Then was discovered the secret of the source of the stable strength of our republic. It was found in the moral strength of the people—in their capacity for self-government. That single-hearted man, who best illustrates American probity and honor since the days of WASHINGTON—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—[applause]—then called out our boys in blue, and the fact is now before the world, that to their exertions is due the fact that we are a reunited, strong and glorious country. I am here as one of those who expect to have some share in the future of this great republic. What shall it be? You will have a republic of the people, from the people and for the people. There is no better, nor higher, nor nobler illustration of this than ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. To-day beholds in his hands the destinies of this free, broad, fair land. He says, let these people take the oath, pledging themselves to support the unity of the States and the integrity of the republic. He says he wants its unity preserved, its domain extended so far as the interests of its people may demand. We ask no help nor aid of policians or parties; but represent the young life of the nation that went forth to save the country or perish in its ruins. We have returned and ask you not to let the nation perish, but to enter with us upon the new era, which should and must dawn upon us from this moment. Now that war has yielded to peace, and commotion to repose, what party and men shall lead this great republic to its greatness and its glory? Shall it be the party struggling here to blot out in a death-bed repentance the damning record of the last four years? Shall it be the Copperhead party in my little State over in New-Jersey, or the so-called Democratic party in New-York, that has made a soldier their leader and has kicked out the meanest Copperheads from their party, but retains them as their orators? Or such men as your Mayor GUNTHER, who, not content with hindering the efforts of our soldiers during the war and refusing to illuminate your City Hall in honor of the victories of GRANT and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, now proposes to burn not only the rebel flags your soldiers took in battle, but dares to speak of destroying the banners under which our brave boys fought the battles of the Union. [Hisses.] Or the WOODS, who apologized to the South because they were not able to send arms from the North to arm the rebels of the South against the sacred front of liberty? Shall it be HORATIO SEYMOUR, who called a mob his friends when they were killing your wives and children upon the streets, and told them he thought they had gone about far enough, and begged them to go quietly to their homes?—who said that we must have peace or an armistice, and would have stopped great SHERMAN on his march down to the sea? It seems strange to me to see a soldier whom I have learned to love, to see Gen. SLOCUM standing on the same platform as HORATIO SEYMOUR, who stood on this very platform and said we had carried our fighting far enough. I should think Gen. SLOCUM would blush to hear his orator, JOHN VAN BUREN, who a year ago could not find words enough to blackguard ANDREW JOHNSON, but now cannot find words sufficient to praise him, because now he is President of the United States—[laughter]—that sacreligious JOHN VAN BUREN, who finds in the death of Mr. LINCOLN a Providence, in the knife of WILKES BOOTH an instrument of Providence, and in the removal of Mr. LINCOLN a divine intent to give us a Democratic President. Now I say to them, to SLOCUM, to VAN BUREN, to SEYMOUR and all, that all the good Democrats God ever made are in the Union party to-day. [Applause.] I have examined the platform of the Democratic party and was surprised at much of it, but when I heard their speeches I was convinced that their conversion was rather hasty and not very honest. JOHN VAN BUREN's conduct is a mere stock-jobbing affair; he's the friend of AUGUST BELMONT. He is to decrease the Government credit and then in comes AUGUST BELMONT, who will buy bonds when they are low, and then JOHN's party being in the ascendant, they will run up the price of bonds and make a good thing of it. JOHN's whole life's a joke, and he's playing a joke on the Democratic party. But I tell these men that they are periling the life of the nation; they should remember they are trifling with the best interests of the country; they are acting as no honest patriot should do. They may laugh at the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; may deify the acts and make sacred the bones of WILKES BOOTH; may scoff at the work of our soldiers and heroize the deeds of the South, but I tell them there is something more terrible than death to bear; and although they may do all these things with impunity, they must understand that a million veteran soldiers will never survive national dishonor. [Applause.] They appeal to the prejudices and passions of the past, they talk about the long-heeled and thick-lipped niggers, but I can tell them that one hundred and fifty thousand negro soldiers have done more for the salvation of this nation than all the Copperheads in it. [Tremendous cheering and applause.] I have more respect and the nation will have more respect for that crippled negro soldier than for the most elevated Copperhead in the country. It is mean and contemptible to kick a dog; it's mean and contemptible and cowardly to attempt to kick the negro one foot lower than God has already put him. [Applause.] We leave this question with the State. If New-York wants negroes to vote let her say so; if South Carolina don't want them let her say so and we'll be content. [Applause.] They expect to humbug the soldiers. But I can tell them the nomination of SLOCUM won't go down with Union soldiers. Do they think the soldiers don't know what they fought for? Go ask GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SLOCUM, and BARLOW, and MEADE; go ask fighting JOE HOOKER, the record of your brave New-York soldiers, and learn from them the magnificent work they have done—and do you expect these men to be humbugged into supporting a party that never supported nor encouraged them? Not much. [Applause.]

Gen. KILPATRICK closed by an earnest appeal to the soldiers of the State, to men of all parties in behalf of the Union ticket, and to the ladies, of whom hundreds scattered through the audience, formed one of the most attractive features of the evening. At the termination of his speech he was thanked by nine tremendous cheers.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

SPEECH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Since the memorable campaign of 1864, my friends, astounding events have awaited us, and many lights and shadows have flitted across our nation's pathway. A beloved and honored President has fallen by the hand of violence and treason, and the benign and elastic influences of such institutions as the sun never shone upon before, gave us another with the rapidity of light, also beloved and honored for his patriotism and his noble deeds, and, in the language of the departed WEBSTER, as one great people, we "still live." The rebellion, which threatened us—which lent a virus to the malignity of the Old World's despotisms—which nerved the stern and shook the timid—has terminated its evil and ignoble existence, but not like the baseless fabric of a vision, for it has left a wreck behind, along its dreary and desolate track; a wreck of blasted fields and burned towns and dwellings, and rude burial grounds—of severed families—of weeping widows and homeless children—of want, and woe, and misery—of debt and taxation—of blood, and tears, and lamentations. But its downfall has restored to us the inestimable blessings of peace; our motto is "E Pluribus Unum," and we are admonished to look to the past only for the experience and instruction which it affords, and to the future for the fruition which hope has promised us, in exchanging the hard heart and the rude din of war for the fruits of industry and art, the consolations of religion, the rectifying influences of education and social intercourse, and the sweets of domestic love. Let us all join in thanksgiving and praise to Heaven for our safety and deliverance from rebellion, war and dissolution—from battle, murder and from sudden death—and address ourselves to the stern duties before us. Not speaking of treasonable chiefs, whose rebellious blood may flow down to many generations, let us forgive the repentant erring masses, console the stricken and abject, and to those who will return in a spirit of fraternal regard, forget that we have ever struggled in deadly strife, and extend to them the right hand of Christian fellowship. If the Southern people are sincere in heart—and can we doubt it?—they deserve our sympathy; for their lot is hard enough, God knows, and no generous hand will interpose obstacles before their return to the fold of the Union. Greatly as they have erred, their punishment is already adequately terrible; and if they return repentant, let them, I pray, gather up the fragments of their social structure, relight the altar fires of their religion, and assemble again the children around the domestic hearth, who in other days "filled our house with glee." "To err is human—to forgive divine." Current events admonish us that political parties are in a state of transition; that new formations will, ere long, rise up upon the new issues which are coming, and that those who agree in sentiment will, as they should, act together. The idea that men must adhere to organizations and blindly follow leaderships upon one question, because they have done so upon another, is as absurd as it is demoralizing, as the history of the last few years has illustrated. The democratic instincts of the country were to support heartily and without reservation or condition the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN in crushing the rebellion. "But fools rushed in, where angels feared to tread." Would-be Democratic leaders idly conceived that they could play "Hamlet with Hamlet out;" that they could, by management and machinery, gain personal success and eclat by employing the organized engineer of the party and its honored name, regardless and in derogation of its cherished creeds. They made the experiment, and left as they were in the slough of debasement, are in haste now to cry, "You cannot say I did it." The masses, without regard to political associations or antecedents, repudiated this spurious Democracy and its teachers, and sustained the administration, and by the force of arms and the omnipotence of opinion crushed the rebellion forever in the very war which the great medicine-men and astrologers of the misnamed Democracy had but a few months previously pronounced a failure. This work of bravery and intrepidity has been fully accomplished, not by the force or influence of political parties, but in spite of the resistance and spirit of party; and now that the deadly strife has been closed, the field for effort is no longer one of blood and battle, but the whole question has been transferred to the popular forum—to the executive and the judiciary—to cabinet and Congress—from a struggle of material weapons, of arms and violence, to the conflicts of mind, the wise counsels of statesmanship, and a spirit of patient forbearance and forgiveness is best suited to the occasion and the interests of all. I shall say little of candidates. Both tickets bear the names of some gentlemen for whom I entertain kind personal regard, and who are doubtless qualified by capacity and attainments for the stations to which they are respectively nominated; but my memory is a little tenacious and retentive; the terrible times of the rebellion are yet too vividly before me. I have not forgotten, nor shall I soon, who supported and who opposed the measures of the government in our country's evil day, and though I regard the Union ticket as a whole, superior in personal qualifications, quite regardless of the mere personnel of tickets, or the preaching of pilgrims from the shrine of Chicago, or of new-born paper platforms, or of candidates borrowed or *taken* from the Union side, as beggar-women procure small children to carry along the street to help excite sympathy; yielding none of my Democratic ideas, so long as present organizations exist, and the questions are those directly reflected by the great and stirring realities of the rebellion, I propose to act with those who have no scenes to shift, and no new record to make up in the premises, so long as their record is fair, and against the organization which embarrassed the government in its time of tribulation, and pronounced the war, upon the success of which humanity's hope depended, a failure. The Union ticket is made up of true men, when true men were needed. It is headed by one of the bravest spirits of the war, Gen. BARLOW. His patriotism, on the breaking out of the rebellion, carried him from private pursuits to the ranks of our volunteers, about to march, and whose intelligence and indomitable force of character made him a successful commanding General. He has returned home covered with wounds and glory, and now that his grateful countrymen propose to bind civic honors upon his brow, who will hesitate to honor himself in honoring this defender of his country's flag? He is well and worthily sustained in the residue of the ticket, one and all, by gentlemen who were Union men when the Union was in danger, and war men before the war was over. For these reasons I support them, and invoke for them the support of all true Union men, regardless of old and obsolete political divisions, or the noisy zeal or clamorous pretentions of those who but yesterday placed earthly free institutions in jeopardy, that they might enjoy the rewards of a miserable short-lived partisan triumph. The platform of the Albany Convention, though wanting in some essential particulars, is nevertheless a most decided improvement on the one promulgated in Chicago by the same managers about one year since, and considering the haste in which it was made, is a marked success for new beginners. Inexperienced workmen in loyal platforms, and green, unseasonable timber, cannot be supposed to produce a first-rate job; though it may look well, it must be expected to squeak some and shrink a good deal, when put to practical tests, as this one doubtless will, when the day of trial comes. The one of Chicago encouraged rebellion—gave stimulus and hope to foreign hostility and aggression—it fell like ice upon the hearts of our brave soldiers who were pouring out their blood in battles, or dying by starvation in rebel dungeons, for it pronounced the war against rebellion a failure! Ah! could this Albany improved repentant doctrine have been promulged at Chicago, the people of the loyal States would have been a unit, the rebellion would have been closed many months earlier, and many a brave boy's heart, which lies cold and pulseless far from the home and loved ones he bade adieu to obey his country's call, would have throbbed in unison with our own over the deliverance of our land. But the conversion is as gratifying as it was sudden, and although it came too late to be of service in our recent war, it will be in abundant season for the next. Late repentances are not always to be trusted, and yet there is one instance of penitence and forgiveness on record which is encouraging to those who come in at the very latest moment. The friends of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* have long been engaged in a controversy as to which engine could produce the most rapid revolutions. It has surprised me that one of them had not employed the engineers of the Albany Convention, and settled the controversy at once. One such revolution and turn-round as that of the Albany managers by one vessel, would have left the paddle-wheels of the competitor comparatively like the dial of Ahaz—turning backward. But the platform is a good one, so far as it goes, and its authors are entitled to adequate rewards for all the retro-active benefit it conferred upon the country in its late terrible struggle. It would have been of greater service before the rebellion was crushed than afterward, to be sure, *but it does no harm even now*. The country is strong and can afford it. Eleventh hour laborers are, according to high authority, entitled to equal rewards with those who entered the service earlier—every man his penny. But it was those who came *as laborers*, to aid in dressing the vineyard who were paid, and not those who came after the grapes had ripened to gorge themselves with spoil. Had the eleventh hour men resisted the laborers in the dressing season, pronounced the work a *failure*, and came after the labor was over, and the fruits were ready to pluck and condemned the laborers as idlers and imposters, and told how much they themselves admired the principles of the vine, and demanded to be let into the exclusive possession and enjoyment, and that the laborers should all be turned out, they would have deserved, and probably would have received—to employ a homely but significant phrase—more kicks than coppers. I am no stranger to President JOHNSON, nor a new convert to his policy and measures. He was a member of the House of Representatives when I had the honor of a seat in the Senate, and for the seven years I was there I knew him well and watched his course carefully then and since, for there were passages in our history not dissimilar. Besides, we agreed upon public questions, according to the old Jacksonian creed—finance, tariff, internal improvements, general economy of administration, non-intervention in the domestic concerns of States, government of territories, &c., &c. I always regarded him as one of the most true and thorough Democrats I ever knew. He seemed to have inherited the spirit of JACKSON. He had studied the theories of free government under our constitution, and of man's equality, until he had mastered the subjects completely, and he viewed everything political from one great commanding stand-point. This gave him the vantage ground over his Southwestern competitors of more aspiring ambition, and enabled him to comprehend the character of the rebellion with the rapidity of intuition, and nobly indeed did he bear himself, from the earliest exhibition of its deformity. His duties are now more difficult and delicate than those of any Chief Magistrate who has preceded him, and he is entitled to the generous, sincere and cordial support of every true friend of his country. It costs comparatively very little but lip service, since the fall of the rebellion, when there are really no great issues in earnest contest before the country, and when President JOHNSON is holding the highest and most dignified station on earth, with unbounded patronage at his command, to approve his policy. Those who resisted most in the midst of rebellion are loudest now in declaring their approbation and in asserting exclusive fidelity. For one, I not only approve it now, but I approved it when he branded traitors and conspirators with their appropriate designation, as they were rearing the bloody standard of revolt at our nation's capital. I approved it when, as Provisional Governor of Tennessee, by his energetic measures he defied and scourged rebel traitors and sent treason to its hiding-place—when he imprisoned its leaders and suppressed its malign papers. I approved it when by his clarion voice he encouraged our brave armies, urged on the war, which a national convention, bearing, I regret to say, the Democratic name—a name he admired and honored, was pronouncing a failure. I approved it when he stood firm while rebel hell-hounds sought his life, murdered his family friends and lighted up the darkness of midnight with the flames of their dwellings. I approved it when he forsook party for country, and rose above the clamors of his section to the generous and proud dignity of a great statesman, in abashing treason in all its forms, at home and abroad, proclaiming universal freedom throughout Tennessee and cheering on loyalty to the accomplishment of its good work. I approved his summary and speedy trial and execution of conspirators and assassins, of his unconditional fiat against slavery, and of his determination to tear up its last foundation stones, of his recent temperate and sensible address of advice and encouragement to the returned colored regiment—when rebellion had laid down its army—of his liberal treatment of the erring but repentent South, so that all who will can meet again as equals, all assemble like children of a common father around the same house hearth of the Union. The rebellious States have never been out of the Union. To admit that they are or were out of the Union, is conceding the dogma of secession; because rebellion could not take them out, unless it had the power to do so. Those who took part in the rebellion, whether few or many, organized or unorganized, were individual criminals, and like other criminals, subjects of punishment; but, violating a law or a constitution does not destroy it. The constitutional framework of the State stands now, in legal contemplation, just where rebellion found it, as much so as does the statute against murder, after it has been violated by a commission of that crime. North Carolina, in her recent convention, has expressed my views upon this subject. The ordinance of secession, says the convention, is and was *null and void!* These sentiments I discussed and elaborated at length in a public lecture which I delivered in many of the States in 1863. When the rebellious spirit is destroyed in a State, when the military forces and military rule are withdrawn and it is left to exercise the functions of civil government, it may send its Senators and Representatives to Congress like any other State. But, if it sends disloyal or improper members, the redress of the Federal Government is ample, and rests with the two Houses of Congress. They are sole and exclusive judges of the qualification of members, and of their rights to seats, and may admit or reject as seems to the members of such houses just and proper, and this decision is final. I have therefore approved of the generous and liberal policy of the President toward the Southern people, because such policy opens the door to speedy reconciliation, and I believe they will not abuse his confidence. Should they do so, the remedy of the government is full and complete in the power to reject their representatives, and even in reasserting the rigor of military rule, which I hope and believe may never become necessary, but which all will deserve who fail to embrace terms so advantageous and just and liberal. Events have made the negro a member of political society. His freedom is one of the fruits of a war in which he has fought and bled for our common country, and it is not only one of the first duties and proudest privileges, but for the best and highest interest of the governing race, more especially in the recent slave States, where colored men are numerous, to advance him as far as possible in the scale of rational being. He should be taught not only letters, to read and write, taught self-reliance and self-respect, self-sustenance and self-protection, but he should enjoy equal rights and rest under equal responsibilities in the eye of the law in courts of justice, as party and witness. And while I regard negro suffrage in the abstract as but one step in his progress, were I a resident of a Southern State, I should advocate giving to the colored man, when sufficiently informed and self-reliant, the ballot, as one round in the ladder of his political and social elevation. But it is a matter for the States themselves, and we have no more right to dictate to the Southern States in this matter than they have to New-York, where, to our few blacks, we extend a qualified suffrage; nor has the Federal Government the right to interfere with either. The question is therefore one entirely for the States where its arises, and too foreign and remote to form an issue in our domestic political affairs. But it is one of the questions of the day, and must and will receive more or less discussion everywhere, until disposed of, and especially with those more immediately interested. It will finally prevail as surely as the South bears up a large colored population. It is ten-fold more for the interest of the whites than the blacks that it be decided at the earliest consistent moment, for it is the last troublesome political question likely to arise over the mingling of superior and inferior races, dissimilar in physical development, within the same boundaries, unless they can agitate anew over an entire and permanent separation of the races—to different sections, which, for the present, seems improbable. But should there be an exodus of the blacks the duty of the white race to advance them while with us is the same. When these distracting subjects before us are settled justly, the work of social and political reconstruction will be in a great degree accomplished. Industry in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and mechanic arts will prevail, and the self-desolated South will bud and blossom like the rose, and be the most productive, desirable and successful part of the Union. The result of the rebellion not only established the strength of our government at home but abroad. Foreign powers which laughed at our calamity, predicted and desired our overthrow, and meanly and wickedly menaced and reproached us, we have lived to change their tone, and feel, if they hesitate to acknowledge, their egregious error. The triumph of our arms not only settled this war in our favor, but placed us beyond the danger of foreign insolence and aggression for generations. Foreign governments are quite likely to have their day of adversity in its order. Great Britain is already quaking before a few song-singing unarmed Fenians, and has not yet shown as much force and courage as she was accustomed to show us in other days—send 5,000 troops to Canada to alarm and subdue us! But we will treat Great Britain in her imaginary trial with all the indulgence she did us when she thought our existence in serious danger. If the Fenians assail her, though according to her example we must acknowledge them as a "belligerent power," we shall be careful to observe perfect neutrality as she professed to do, between "both governments," the British Government and the Fenian Government! Nor will we permit our members of Congress to build, man and send to sea any *Alabamas* to burn her mercantile marine and prey upon her commerce. The French Emperor will find his Mexican elephant a questionable prize. In a published letter, just before MAXIMILIAN accepted the Mexican crown, I recommended to him, should he conclude to accept, to call at the World's Fair, then in session, on his way, and apply for the first premium on fools, assuring him he would be certain to obtain it if it had not been already taken by the English subscribers to the Confederate cotton loan! The reasons which induced the suggestions are still in full force. The Monroe doctrine is a fixed and established idea of the American people. It will execute and enforce itself, so completely is it cherished by all. If there is any one thing our government has not strength enough to do, it is to keep European monarchy in any form on this continent, if it could have a disposition, which it has not. It cannot do it, because the people's will has decided otherwise, and will not change. But when we have full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of an administration, as we now have, it is wiser and safer to leave all questions which affect our relations with foreign Powers to its management and guidance. Those who opposed the war upon rebellion with such persistent violence seem to fancy that their action has been already blotted from the popular memory. The recent elections indicate that their conduct is by no means forgotten or forgiven. With a greatly diminished vote, as was to have been expected, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana fully sustain the Union majorities, and there are strong indications in New-Jersey (where the slave spirit still clings with such wonderful tenacity, that they voted down the proposed constitutional amendment,) that the spirit of Washington is about to recross the Delaware and capture this Hessian's idea, horse, foot and dragoons. The Empire State holds to-day, and in this canvass, a most commanding and responsible position. One far more important than the triumph of candidates, or the ordinary success of parties. Her voice, which has been so potential in war, should give no uncertain utterances, now that her thoughts are turned on peace. She must not disfigure the glowing page of her history, remote or recent, nor repudiate a policy which has covered her all over with glory; nor surrender a field so nobly won in a conflict for freedom's inheritance. The rebellious foe has surrendered to the government and acknowledged again the flag of our fathers, and the supremacy of the constitution. But the great work of political and social reconstruction is yet before us, full of difficulty and delicacy and danger, and let us confide it to none but those who proved themselves true in the days that tried men's souls. We have fought the great battle of Liberty successfully for endless generations of our posterity. Let us secure to them upon immovable foundations the blessings in a thousand forms, which in the result a Beneficent Providence has set before us.

Gen. CAREY, of Ohio, was then introduced by the Chairman.

SPEECH OF GEN. CAREY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been announced as from Ohio, the first born of the ordinance of 1787, declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist north of the Ohio River; a State that has furnished 354,000 soldiers to the Union army; that furnished a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, and a host of others; a State which has recently determined by a vote of thirty thousand that the country shall be saved, and that its government shall still be in the hands of those who love the Union. [Three cheers for Ohio.] We meet here to-night to congratulate each other that the old flag again waves in triumph over every foot of the Republic, that the old Temple of Liberty, which our Fathers reared has been enlarged, and that a despised and oppressed race have been invited to enter and participate in our devotions therein. We rejoice, my countrymen, that the Declaration of Independence is not henceforth to be read by a few gathered together on the Fourth of July, but is to be engraved in letters of living light upon the canopy of Heaven, so that all men of all climes and colors may see it and may understand that all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In the last four years we have written the most interesting and glorious chapter in the book of time; but although we have done so much there still remains much to be done. It is our business now to see that the government of the country is kept in the hands of its friends—to see to it that the leaders of the rebellion, both North and South, shall not be permitted, under any pretext or guise, however many soldiers they may mislead into taking the head of their ticket, to crawl back again into power. I tell you, my friends, that our work will not be well done until the names of such men as BUCHANAN, VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR, rot in oblivion because no pen can be found mean enough to write their epitaphs. I have been told before, and I hear it here to-night, that Gen. SLOCUM is a gallant soldier and a noble man. I am glad to hear it, but I am sorry to see him in such bad company. I noticed that in a speech which he made the other day, he thanked God that slavery had been destroyed. Now is not that thanking God that the Democratic party, with which he now affiliates, has been defeated for the past few years? Who abolished slavery in the District of Columbia? Did the Democrats? [No, Sir.] Who carried the constitutional amendment in New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and who resist the adoption of it in New-Jersey? With Gen. SLOCUM we thank God for the destruction of slavery, but at the same time we thank God also that the Democratic party has been defeated and thwarted in every effort to maintain that institution. Gen. SLOCUM may be a good man, but he will find it very difficult to get those who surround him to be good. The Democrats tried the same dodge in Ohio; they got a gallant soldier to lead their ticket; but it was VALLANDIGHAM's ticket, and the people knew it, and rejected it by 30,000 votes, leaving 70,000 voters at home digging potatoes. As the gallant gentleman who addressed you to-night said, the Democratic platform reads pretty well at first sight, but when you come to examine it closely you find, as you do in all their works of late, something rotten inside. The Democratic party was once an honorable party, as was also the old Whig party, its great opponent. But that Democratic party went to pieces, and there were some good pieces in it too. The honorable and venerable gentleman who preceded me used to be a Democrat. Major-Gen. DIX used to be a Democrat and a leader of the Democratic party. The late Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, was a leading Democrat. The old Democratic party, unlike the modern one, which has stolen its name, always sustained the country in war, and generally at their conventions passed resolutions in favor of the next war. [Laughter.] The Democratic party, when this war began, split into two sections, one represented by Gen. DIX, who said: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers for Gen. DIX.] The other represented by Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, who said: "If any man haul down that flag, exhaust all the resources of a wise statesmanship to persuade him to haul it up again." [Laughter.] This last section we call Copperheads, and very properly. Every nation has its emblems. England has the lion and the unicorn, Scotland the thistle, the American Republic the spread eagle. You know that South Carolina, when she raised the standard of rebellion, put upon her flag a rattlesnake. Now, it is an interesting fact, that when the rattlesnake is sloughing off its skin, in the month of August, it has a period of blindness, during which it is unable to seize its prey; and we are told by natural historians that at this helpless time it is indebted for its food to the kindness of a friendly snake—the copperhead. So, when South Carolina in her blindness and madness raised the standard of revolt, she depended for aid and comfort upon her Copperhead friends at the North, and certainly so far as it lay in their power to do so, they proved themselves worthy of the trust. [Laughter.] I hold this section of the Democratic party responsible, in a great measure, for the war. Do you believe that the South would ever have gone into this war if they had not had the assurances of the Pierces, and Buchanans, and Horatio Seymours, and Vallandighams, that they should not be interfered with. Did not VALLANDIGHAM say that whoever attempted to march an army to subjugate the South must march over his dead body? Why did the South take PIERCE, one of the class which they regard down there as "damned Yankees," and put him in the President's chair? It was because he agreed to make JEFF. DAVIS Secretary of War. JEFF. DAVIS, who was even then an avowed Secessionist. When the Democrats met again at Cincinnati to choose their candidate for the Presidency, they asked of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: What will you promise us if we vote for you?" "I won't make any promises; I am in favor of popular sovereignty, but I am not going to make promises." Then turning to BUCHANAN, they asked, "What will you do for us?" "Anything you ask!" "Will you make COBB, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury?" "Certainly." "Will you make FLOYD Secretary of War to succeed JEFF. DAVIS?" "Certainly I will." "And TOUSEY, of Connecticut, will you make him Secretary of the Navy?" "Oh yes." So the old man bought his nomination from the men who ruled the party at that time; and the encouragement which he, and such men as he, gave to the Southern leaders, precipitated the war. But after all it was not the election of BUCHANAN or of LINCOLN, or the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or Abolitionism, that brought on the war. An aristocratic contempt for labor and laborers, engendered and encouraged by the institution of slavery, and the pestilent heresy of States Rights were the real causes of the war. The speaker argued and illustrated this point at length, and then proceeded, I will now discuss some of the points put forth by the Democratic party. One is that they are terribly afraid of negro equality, and I think they have a right to be. They think that if the negro is allowed to vote he will be their equal. Do you know that in the thirteen original States the negroes were allowed to vote in every State but South Carolina. Negroes voted for President of the United States in the State of Tennessee down to the year 1834. In North Carolina they voted until 1829. I don't think that voting made the negroes either equal or inferior. I doubt very much if man was made for a voting animal; if he was he would have been made like the opossum, with a pouch to carry ballots in. Voting ought to depend upon something more than a man's being created in the image of God. But my countrymen, to illustrate this negro equality, let me speak of the ladies of the South, whom I have seen in political processions, wearing a badge bearing the inscription: "Fathers, save us from negro equality." Poor creatures! They knew that if their fathers did not interfere, Cuffee might come upon them, work upon their susceptible feelings, and carry them off. This negro equality, my friends, is simply agitated by the Democratic party to dissuade you from voting the Republican ticket—from voting to make this country a free one. Then, again, my countrymen, our Democratic friends have been wonderfully troubled about the government's going to ruin—so terrible, indeed, that they have already been denouncing it. There are a great many men whose patriotism depends upon what it costs in money. Just so it is with the Church and with religion. If religion cost anything, there are many who are now professing religion who would never have "got religion." Thus it is with many of our so-called patriots. My friends, who are these people who are afraid of the public debt? The loyal men? Why, no. They have not been troubled about it at all. Loyal men and women are not troubled or afraid

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OUR DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

The Fourth Volume of State Department Correspondence.

Negotiations with Spain About Maritime Jurisdiction.

THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES INTO CUBA.

Neutrality of the United States in the San Domingo War.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 20.

The fourth volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence has just been printed.

It appears that, in October, 1863, the State Department opened a correspondence with the Spanish Government, proposing a convention touching the maritime jurisdiction claimed by Spain beyond the shores of the Island of Cuba, and offering to submit the project, together with all the correspondence on the subject, to the consideration of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, in order that the latter, as arbiter, may determine the single question involved therein, namely: Whether the maritime jurisdiction of Her Catholic Majesty in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba extends only three miles, or whether it extends six miles from the coast of said island. The documents show that up to February, 1864, the Spanish Minister at Washington had received no power or instructions to execute the treaty proposed by the United States concerning the maritime jurisdiction. The negotiation, therefore, remained in abeyance. The Marquis of MELAFLORES, in the November preceding, informed our Minister at Madrid, that the draft of the convention had been examined, and that he had, after suggesting some very slight modification, calculated to make the nature of the question still plainer. The Marquis remained in office until the middle of January following, and never gave Minister KOERNER the least intimation as to any change of his views on the subject. Mr. KOERNER said he should take the first opportunity to ascertain whether the omission to send instructions was merely accidental, or owing to a change of policy. Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to him dated June 3, 1864, says: "This government has no vital interest or other motive for urging upon the government of Her Catholic Mojesty, any diligence in regard to the treaty for the settlement of the limits of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters of Cuba."

In a letter of Secretary Seward to Minister KOERNER, dated Nov. 23, 1863, he says: "The idle calumny that the United States have stirred up and are giving aid to the revolutionary movements now occurring on the Island of San Domingo, would not be thought worthy of notice had it not been presented to me by Mr. TASSARA. I give you, for your information, a copy of the correspondence which has been held on that subject between him and this department. I am further not unwilling to have an occasion to let it be known to European as well as to other nations how faithfully we practice the duties, as well as assert the rights of a sovereign State. The United States neither continue nor aid, nor encourage, nor mix themselves up in civil or international wars of other nations. They submit their record on the matter to the examination of the world, and challenge contradictions of its verity. You may express yourself to this effect, and even to this extent, if occasion should arise in your conversations with the Marquis of MELAFLORES.

In another letter, dated Jan. 16, 1864, Secretary SEWARD writes to Minister KOERNER, "Your representations to the Marquis of MELAFLORES on the subject of our neutrality in all foreign complications are approved."

Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Minister KOERNER, dated Feb. 6, 1864, sent instructions to him, repeating that by the ninth article of the treaty of Whington of the 9th of August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, it is stipulated that the parties will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets (for African negroes) are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and forever. Spain, he says, is believed to be the only Christian State in whose dominions African negroes are now introduced as slaves. She has a treaty with Great Britain stipulating for the suppression of that traffic. The instrument was concluded at a time and under circumstances which, as it seems to us, imposed a peculiar weight of moral obligation on Spain to see that her stipulations were carried into full effect. It is understood, however, that the just expectations of the British Government in that respect have been signally disappointed. This has, no doubt, been mostly owing to the fact that a great part of the public revenue of Spain has hitherto been derived from Cuba, the prosperity of which island has, in some quarters, been erroneously supposed to depend upon a continued supply of imported slave labor. This is believed to be the source of the disregard by Cuban slaveholders of the humane policy of the home government, and the alleged inefficiency at times of the Colonial authorities.

We have no treaty with Spain on the subject of the slave-trade; but, as the laws of the United States characterized it as piracy long before our treaty with Great Britain above referred to, we think ourselves entitled to consider that trade an offence against public law, so far as to warrant our faithful compliance with the stipulation contained in that treaty. Herewith I transmit a copy of an informal note on this subject, of the 4th instant, addressed to me by Lord LYONS, and of the papers to which it refers. From these it appears that though the number of Africans introduced into Cuba is diminishing, yet that the municipal laws in force there require amendment before a stoppage of the traffic can be expected. The peculiar relations of Great Britain to Spain with reference to this topic may justify to the full extent the text of the note of Sir JOHN CRAMPTON to the Marquis of MELAFLORES. The relations of the United States to Spain, however, are of a different character, but the President authorizes and directs you to address a communication in general terms to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, setting forth the treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain on this subject, and stating that it would afford the utmost satisfaction in this country, if any obstacles existing in Cuba to the complete suppression of the African slave-trade should be removed.

Minister KOERNER, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, Feb. 28, 1864, says: "Some time previous to the receipt of your last, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON had called upon me, and had explained the grounds and the spirit of the remonstrance which his government had felt itself compelled to make to the Spanish Government, respecting certain failures in the proper execution of the treaty stipulations existing between Great Britain and Spain as to the suppression of the slave-trade. He also informed me of the President's promises to support the British reclamation according to the Washington treaty. Subsequent to the receipt of your dispatch upon that subject, I had another interview with Sir JOHN, in which he informed me of the conversation and correspondence which he had already had with the Minister of State on the question, and of his prospects of success."

Minister KOERNER, in a letter to His Excellency Señor D. L. ARRAZOLA, Minister of State, says: "It is hardly necessary for the undersigned to assure your Excellency that these suggestions, (relative to the suppression of the African slave-trade,) arise from the purest motives, and would not have been made unless the President had considered the very friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Spain as justifying this application, and had he not been bound to another friendly nation by engagements which it is his duty as well as his pleasure to carry out faithfully.

There is much in the volume relative to the neutrality position of the Government of the United States, the following being specimens:

Mr. SEWARD to Mr. KOERNER says, March 12, 1864: "The war in St. Domingo is an affair which can be considered by this government, only with reference to the duties and obligations of the United States as a member of the family of nations. The revolutionists in that island have, in various forms and through several channels, appealed to this government for recognition, for aid and for sympathy. Pursuing the policy we have too ineffectually insisted upon at the hands of other nations, we have not received any agents of the revolution, even informally, nor have we in any way responded to them, while we have given instructions to ministerial officers to see that the neutrality laws of the United States are regularly maintained and enforced."

Mr. KOERNER, March 20, 1864, informed Mr. SEWARD that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had just returned to Miramare, and in a few days would formally accept the Mexican crown, and assume the title of the "The Emperor of the Mexicans;" ambassadors and ministers would be immediately sent to the European Powers before he embarked. He would thank the Secretary for an intimation as to the manner in which he desired him to regulate his conduct toward MAXIMILIAN, who would, of course, make an official visit. He asks, "Shall it be returned officially or only privately?"

To this Mr. SEWARD replied: "It is the policy of the United States to refrain from recognizing revolutionary governments. It has not recognized any revolutionary government in Mexico, while it has justly respected the belligerent rights of the parties engaged in war in that country. You will, of course, follow the policy which prevails here, and you will hold no official intercourse with any representative at Madrid of any revolutionary government that has been or shall be established against the authority of the Government of the United States of Mexico, with which also the United States are maintaining diplomatic relations."

Mr. SEWARD to Mr. KOERNER, May 4, 1864, says: "I have received your dispatch of April 10, No. 87, and I have read with much interest the account it gives of a conversation between yourself and Mr. SACHICO, on the subject of the civil war in St. Domingo. It is, indeed, very hard for a State to reverse its steps and retreat from a position that has been deliberately taken in the face of opposition and resistance. There is nothing more sensitive than national honor. Nevertheless, I shall be surprised if it do not appear in the sequel that every attempt to restore European dominion in America ends in disappointment. That disappointment may be delayed until the successful close of our troubles shall allow the prestige of the United States to be restored. A republic, like every other institution, has its perils to encounter and its penalties to pay, for yielding to jealousies, supineness and faction."

In another dispatch, the Secretary says: "I can very confidently assert that the United States are not seeking or desiring any conquest here or abroad, and that, on the contrary, they seek and desire nothing more in regard to any part of America than that which may safely remain under the care of its own people, in the enjoyment of republican institutions. The United States already have abundant territory, and all that they can improve. They believe that their position would be strengthened more by the establishment of free and independent governments on the continent and islands of America than by any extension of their now already very large domain. But it is worthy of consideration that moderation is as justly expected by us from Spain, as by Spain from us. If she insist on holding Samana, while surrendering the rest of Dominica, simply for the purpose of preventing the United States from lawfully acquiring it at a future day, can she be surprised if the United States regard her as asking them to disclaim an ambition, the indulgence of which would be as lawful for them as for herself?"

Mr. SEWARD, May 19, 1864, in the course of his instructions to Mr. KOERNER, says:

"It will be your duty to make known to Her Catholic Majesty's Government that the United States cannot yield their assent to the positions thus assumed in the name of Spain, or regard with indifference an attempt to reduce Peru by conquest and reannex its territory to the kingdom of Spain."

Mr. SEWARD, July 14, 1864, in addressing our Minister to Austria, Mr. MOTLEY, says:

"I thank you for your suggestions concerning Mexico, and the probable influences of recent events in that country upon our relations with Austria. These are consequences of our civil war, and they cannot be controlled. All that can be done in regard to them is to practice prudence and good faith in our foreign relations, and at the same time make preparations for self-defence, if, notwithstanding our best efforts, we shall find ourselves involved in new complications. Neither is our political system weak, nor does it stand on an uncertain foundation. We must, indeed, do all that we can to fortify, as well as defend it; but we may not unwisely indulge an abiding confidence in its inherent strength and stability."

Mr. MOTLEY to Mr. SEWARD speaks of his interviews with Count RECHBERG. He understood the latter to repeat, as often before, "that the Austrian Government considered the matter (of MAXIMILIAN'S assuming the crown of Mexico) as a purely personal one, regarding the Archduke himself and his Imperial brother only, and that the Imperial Government had not the means nor the inclination to send out forces to maintain the new empire. * * * * It seems to me that public opinion does not need much enlightenment as to the effect likely to be produced upon the people of the United States by this European armed intervention in the affairs of an American republic. I suppose that the French Emperor is hardly acting in ignorance of American opinions and feelings, but in defiance of them, and that the Archduke, in going forth upon this adventure to improve Imperial institutions upon the ruins of a democratic republic, can hardly have failed of weighing all the possible consequences of such a step, and that he is not likely to have secured the sympathy and support of the United States Government and people."

Mr. MOTLEY, in a subsequent dispatch, says he had another brief conversation with Count RECHBERG, who repeated what he had often said before: That the Imperial Government held itself aloof from the whole affair. Austria was a continental Power, not a maritime Power, of the first magnitude, and could, therefore, send no ships or armies to Mexico, to sustain the proposed empire. I understood him to remark that it was hardly to be expected that the people or government of the United States would regard with sympathy the reappearance of a monarchical form of government in their neighborhood, but that, on the other hand, the right of Mexico to decide as to its own form of government was not to be disputed. I replied that this right was the leading principle of all our policy, but that a real decision of a nation as to its form of goverement could never be made in the presence of foreign armies and navies. The conversation then passed to other topics.

Mr. SEWARD, Nov. 30, 1864, addressed the following letter to Mr. WOOD, our Minister Resident at Denmark:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 24th ult., No. 73, was duly received. As you are aware that this government still maintains diplomatic relations with the Republican Governmment of Mexico, I regret to learn from your dispatch that you had not thought it improper to exchange visits with the Envoy of the so-called Imperial Government of that country to the courts of St. Petersburgh, Stockholm and Copenhagen, on the occasion of his recent visit to the latter place. The error on your part is quite excusable, because you were without instructions upon the subject. You will be expected, however, hereafter to bear in mind that you can know no government of any State but the one which is recognized by this department, and that only agents of governments which are acknowledged here, can be treated by you as representatives of foreign Powers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To BRADFORD R. WOOD, Esq., &c., &c., Copenhagen.

There are other matters of interest in this fourth volume of diplomatic correspondence.

The Fenian Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 20.

At the session of the Fenian Congress on Wednesday Gen. SWEENY was assigned a seat on the platform.

The General was received with much enthusiasm, but declined making a speech, as the convention meant work.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted prohibiting delegates from making notes of the proceedings of the convention, and they were ordered to destroy any they had already written, for fear they might be lost, and give information to the enemy.

Messrs. HYNES, of Massachusetts, and RICE, of Michigan, and Capt. WALSH, of Pennsylvania, were appointed a committee of three, to prepare a condensed report of the proceedings of the convention, to be furnished to the press, subject to the inspection of the Head Centre.

The report of the Envoy of the Brotherhood from abroad was received with most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Resolutions were adopted, the members of the convention rising to their feet with one accord, pledging the fullest support to their friends abroad.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MORNING SESSION.

The Congress was called to order, the Head Centre in the chair.

The Head Centre addressed the Congress, advising unanimity of action and prudence and caution in all our deliberations. He counseled an entire revision of the constitution of the organization, and read a statement in relation to the cause of the delay in issuing the bonds of the Irish Republic. He also suggested certain changes in the financial management of the organization.

The Committee on Credentials were ordered to make a final report, and it was resolved that no more applications for seats in this convention be received.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Col. MURPHY, of New-Pork, was appointed chairman pro tem.

The Head Centre subsequently arrived and took the chair.

The floor was voted to Col. MULLEN, of Tennessee, and Mr. P. W. DUNN, of Illinois, who addressed the convention at length.

Mr. FITZGERALD, of Ohio, moved that a committee of two from each State and district be appointed on Government, Constitution and By-Laws, each State and district to choose its own committeemen.

The motion was agreed to.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as such committee:

Maine—D. O. C. O'Donoghue and John Donovan.
Military Circle of Washington—Capt. Dennis Downing and Capt. Andrew Mahoney.
New-Jersey—John Eagan and John Bradley.
District of Manhattan, New-York—J. J. Rogers and Col. Thos. Mulchy.
Northern New-York—Wm. B. Donikee and John McKenna.
Connecticut—J. W. Murphy and Lieut. E. M. Goodwin.
District of Shawmut, Massachusetts—Capt. John W. Tobin and P. A. Sinnott.
Massachusetts—M. S. McCorville and David Powers.
Kentucky—P. Bannon and D. Lincoln.
New-Hampshire—John C. Lenehan and Daniel Cody.
Wisconsin—Thomas Carroll and Henry C. Dunn.
Maryland—Patrick Cahan and John F. Sweeny.
District of Columbia—James J. Kane and James Ryan.
Missouri—Gen. Thomas Curley and A. L. Morrison.
Vermont—Capt. John Lonergan.
Ohio—J. W. Fitzgerald and S. J. Meany.
Tennessee—Col. B. F. Mullin and Martin Kerrigan.
Illinois—P. W. Dunne and M. Lanby.
Indiana—B. B. Daley and W. Griffin.
Iowa—D. McGovern and Edward Moriarty.
Pennsylvania—James Gibbons and Col. Charles C. Tevis.
Michigan—Lawrence Verdon and J. J. Hartford.
Rhode Island—P. O'Malley and P. J. McDonnell.
Delaware—Harry A. Mullen.

Gen. SWEENY and Col. MURPHY were added as honorary members of the committee.

Synod of New-York.

The Synod of New-York convened in the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. WILSON PHRANER, of Sing Sing, (the last Moderator, after which the Synod was called to order and proceeded to business. Rev. Dr. RANKIN, of New-York, was elected Moderator, and in the absence of both the Stated and Permanent clerks, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON and Rev. Mr. MCDOUGALL were elected clerks. The attendance was large and the exercises of interest.

The Missionary address was delivered in the evening by Rev. Dr. LILLIE, of Kingston, and Rev. Dr. LOWRIE, of New-York.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

The Magnitude of Its Work---Its Projects and Purposes.

Its Four Months' Work -- List of Questions Discussed.

The Concentrated Method as Opposed to the Diffusive.

A Possible Gain of from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 to the Country Per Annum.

On the 3d of March, 1865, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of three persons to inquire and report upon the subject of raising by taxation such revenue as might be necessary in order to supply the wants of the government, having regard to and including the sources from which such revenue should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same, and to report the form of a bill. The commission was also given the power to inquire into the manner and efficiency of the past and present methods of collecting the Internal Revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as should be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In conformity with this act the Secretary of the Treasury was pleased to appoint the following-named persons upon

THE COMMISSION:

DAVID A. WELLS, of Troy, N. Y.
STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia.
S. S. HAYES, of Chicago, Ill.
E. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston, acting as Secretary.

It would be difficult to find three gentlemen better qualified by nature and culture for the discharge of the arduous and delicate duties of the commission. Mr. WELLS, in particular, is gifted with rare analytic power, a perfect knowledge of men, and a thoroughly practical familiarity with the European and Continental financial systems. The others are well adapted to assist and coöperate with their Chairman, and there is every reason to anticipate results signally beneficial to the government and the country from their careful investigation and intelligent conclusions.

Of the

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK

before them, the commission, as well as the public, were in the most profound ignorance. It was deemed possible by them, in the course of six months or a year, to exhaust the subject, and the public, or more especially that portion of the public interested in manufacturing who looked for a satisfactory solution of their taxing problem by the meeting of the coming Congress. The absurdity of such anticipation will readily appear when one reflects upon the infinite range allotted the commission and the tremendous responsibilities thrust upon them. Appreciating the many infelicities of the present system of imposition and collection, the Secretary of the Treasury is naturally desirous of availing himself of every information possible, derived from the people themselves, from those upon whose occupation and property the system bears directly rather than indirectly, practically rather than theoretically. With this determination of patient and detailed investigation, the commission came to this city in the latter part of last June, and during the heated term of Summer have devoted themselves without cessation to the earnest discharge of their duties. One has but to glance at the cumbrous list of taxable articles, to run his eye through the multitudinous trades and avocations of our community, to perceive that the most superficial inquiry would require an allotment of years which the grim monster rarely vouchsafes to any mortal. Taking, therefore, for the immediate present certain leading articles, such as

WHISKY AND COFFEE,

the commission has been enabled to inform itself and the government of most singular and interesting facts, putting it is believed, the subject of their taxation and the possible revenues arising from them and kindred articles of consumption in a new light. The way in which the inquiry is conducted is like this:

Formal notifications are sent to the leading dealers or manufacturers, requesting their attendance at the office of the commission at a specified time. These parties are sworn, and informed of the wishes of the government, after which they are desired to state their opinion of the law, the imposition, the collecting system, the effect of the tax, the faults and grievances of the law, if any, and the prospects of the trade during the current year. The testimony of experts and dealers has been taken on the single article of whisky, for instance, to a voluminous degree, and one of the most significant features of the investigation would seem to be the extraordinary difference of opinion on nearly every point, indicated by the witnesses. As a rule, it would seem that the manufacturers of whisky do not object to the tax, although $2 per gallon is considered rather high. It has been suggested that the tax was so high as to be a premium on fraud, and the fact that private stills exist not only all over the country, but under the very noses of our police, would seem to bear out the supposition. This view is not shared by the commission, or the parties who have testified before it, as they are convinced that this and other modes of fraud were in full course of operation when the tax was but 20 cents per gallon.

During the investigation of the

SPIRITS QUESTION,

some very amusing discoveries were made, factories were found, stupendous machineries exposed, innocent deceptions unveiled, and reservoirs of supply uncovered that the popular eye has never seen nor the popular mind comprehended. We are not at liberty to make public these extraordinary revelations, but we can safely predict that the report presented by this commission at the coming session of Congress will not alone be interesting as an elaborate treatise in the possible-practical system of taxation, but as a volume of entertaining observation and discovery of matters affecting the very heart and life of our people. In regard to the manufacture and sale of whisky and champagne alone, there are facts enough to cobweb the throat and corrode the stomach of the hardest drinker in the City of New-York.

It is satisfactory to note that the commission has availed itself largely of the good old element of common sense, in conducting its research. Instead of rushing hither and thither, taking up all sorts and kinds of topics at once, it has chosen rather to master and exhaust the difficulties and infelicities of one branch at a time, so that when Congress meets, it will be possible to lay before it a mass of information, with the deductions of the commission, aided and made entirely intelligible by the suggestions of men who have devoted their time to the development of each branch of trade. The

ARTICLES DISCUSSED

thus far are whisky, cotton, coffee, spices, sugars and syrup—these forming parts of our revenue supply of very considerable importance and needing at the very threshold of their governmental treatment the gravest and most experienced consideration. The reports on these articles exhibit the possibility of enormous revenues during the next few years, revenues which will relieve the tax-payers throughout the country of burdens amounting to scores of millions of dollars. In connection with this statement, we would remark, that the ignorance of prominent and oft-quoted dealers in regard to the quantities consumed and supplied, and likely to be needed, is perfectly astonishing. Variances of millions of pounds, in their several statements, led the commission to turn to the government record for verification, when it was ascertained that in some instances the dealers in specified articles were unable to tell the supply and demand by a million pounds, while their opinions in regard to the advisability of an increase or decrease of tax were in absolute contradiction.

THE COTTON QUESTION

is one of the greatest interest, and its investigation has taken the commission to Philadelphia, Boston, and sundry large manufacturing places. With a view to complete and exhaustive information, the commission propounded a series of interrogations to the many persons before them, the general range of which was as follows: Whether a moderate tax or export duty on cotton would fall on the producer or consumer; what amount of cotton the manufacturing industry of Europe and the United States required in 1860, and what propertion was supplied by the United States; what were the average prices of American and foreign cotton in 1860, and the average per centage increase of its consumption from 1850 to 1860; whether there was an accumulation of cotton cloth in 1860, and whether the stocks of cotton goods have been diminished during the war; what are the comparative rates per pound and yard of shirting, sheeting and cloths now and before the war; whether the taxes of six per cent. on sales, the taxes on coal, starch, iron, transportation, and other things connected with the manufacture, increase the cost of the finished product, and if so, to what extent; what is the cost of making and delivering from the mill to the consumer a pound of cotton cloth now, and what was it in 1860; what has carried the cost of cotton goods to its present height; what wages were paid in 1860 in the cotton manufacture, and what are paid now; what advantages the United States possess in soil, climate, seasons, and position for the production of cotton over India, China, Egypt, Algiers and other countries; whether the United States need fear the rivalry of these countries in case the price of cotton should not fall below 25 cents per pound in our seaports for several years to come; what amount will be required in Europe and the United States, the price ranging from 25 cents to 40 cents per pound; how foreign and American cottons compare as regards quality and economy; whether an export duty on cotton is desirable, and if so, what amount could be imposed without detriment; whether an export duty or an excise tax is the better; suggestions as to the manner of collecting an excise duty; whether a drawback on the export of American manufactured cotton should be allowed in case of an excise tax, and if so, what; whether duty should be levied on imported manufactured cotton, and if so, what; whether an excise tax would tend to sustain the price of cotton, and what effect it would have on wool. These and other pertinent but mainly statistical questions were put to the dealers and manufacturers here and elsewhere, developing a vast fund of information and suggestion, the arrangement and digestion of which will necessarily demand time, study and excessive labor.

It is not our purpose at this time to enter into any of the details of the work of this important commission. It suffices to state that the gentlemen composing it, eminently qualified for its duties, are and have been since June last devoting themselves, their time and energies to the elucidation of the momentous financial problems of the day, and if, as they propose, they shall succeed in perfecting, or suggesting even, a concentrated method of securing the revenues necessary for the support of the government, thereby relieving the community from the burdens of taxation, making so great a supply from sources susceptible of development now before them, they will entitle themselves to such gratitude as republics do not often grant. If, for instance, from some six or eight articles they are enabled, not by excessive taxation, but by sensible imports and stringent collection, to turn into the public treasury some $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 more than it now receives, it is not difficult to perceive that with such a margin the government can well afford to distribute the benefits over a large space, resulting in popular advantages and relief past comprehension.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Monday next Mr. MARETZEK brings out a novelty in the opera of "Crispino e la Comare." There will be no matinée to-day owing to the Philharmonic rehearsal.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Mazeppa," if not the freshest of equestrian dramas, is certainly the most popular. Whenever and wherever produced it is sure to attract appreciative crowds. Mr. BARNUM has brought out this spectacle in an exceedingly liberal way, and with all the advantages that his new and handsome establishment affords. The unhappy hero is represented by an accomplished equestrienne named OCEANA, a lady of symmetrical proportion and handsome limb. Nor do her attractions end here. She is a daring and effective artist, and plays the part better than many of her predecessors. The performance indeed is singularly good, and may be safely and strongly commended to the public. Previous to the drama Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL amuses the audience with various ingenious imitations of popular actors, and a variety of national songs. "Mazeppa" is played in the evening.

The frequenters of this establishment and the public generally will be interested to learn that Mr. BARNUM has just secured a large and eligible place, covering seven full lots on Union-square, where it is his intention to erect a new museum and amphitheatre. He will commence operations on the 1st of May next, and hopes to have the structure completed within eight months afterward. It will be fire-proof, and six stories high. The entire top floor will be devoted to living zoological specimens. An elevator, worked by steam, will be in constant operation to convey visitors from one floor to the other. The up-town theatre will now be BARNUM'S.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. DE WALDEN'S new comic drama of "Sam" will be played here to-morrow afternoon as well as in the evening.

OPERATIC.—Advices from Mr. GRAU announces that that gentleman will shortly arrive from Europe. He brings with him a strong force of artists for Chicago, Havana, and other opera-houses—importing no fewer than fifty persons. A good proportion of these are chorus singers, second parts, tailors, painters, prompters, &c. The demands of these gentry in New-York render it almost impossible for a manager to give opera on any certain commercial basis. Mr. MARETZEK brought out a few chorus singers to protect himself, and Mr. GRAU has done well to follow his example. The leading artists composing Mr. GRAU'S troupe are as follows: Soprano—Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA; Signora NOEL GUIDI, a young and rising dramatic artist; Signorina BUSCHETTI, called the Queen of the Margheritas; Mme. MOREO CELLO, recently in Mexico. Contraltos—Signora CASH POLLINI; Mlle. OLGA OLGINI, remarkable for her good looks. Tenors—Signor MUSIANI, Signor ANASTASI, and Herr LOTTI. Two of these artists are already known here; of the third we hear very flattering accounts. Baritones—Signor BRANCHINI and Signor FELLINI. Bassos—Signor MILLERI, Signor POLLINI, Signor COLETTI, and Signor SARTI. A striking peculiarity of Mr. GRAU'S company is, that most of the members composing it are young, and in the first flush of their career. The season opens at Chicago on the 6th of November.

Mr. GRAU has also effected an engagement with the celebrated Italian *tragedienne*, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, for a series of 120 representations in the United States and Cuba during the season of 1866–1867. The lady will make her first appearance in New-York on the 1st October, 1866, being supported by the members of her own company, consisting of forty-eight persons.

THE GALE.

Reports from the Eastward.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Oct. 20.

The effects of the gale last night were very severe on the coast.

Brenton's Reef light-ship went ashore on Price's Neck about 9:30 o'clock last night. One man swam ashore. We have no further particulars as yet.

Two schooners went ashore on Goat Island, Newport Harbor. One of them was the *Ann Leonard*, from St. Andrew's for New-York. Both will probably come off.

The sloop *Forest*, of Newport, sunk at the wharf, and the smack *J. C. Dexter* sunk at her mooring.

The pilot-boats *Eliza West* and *Pathfinder* parted from their mooring and went ashore.

The steamer *Nereus*, from Boston for New-York, put into Newport for a harbor, and remained this morning.

At Stonington, the schooner *Elisabeth M. Smith*, CHILDS, from Elizabeth for Fairhaven, with pig-iron, sunk at the wharf. The schooner *New Regulus*, CARSON, from Elizabeth for Providence, with coal, lies aground near the dock, badly stove aft.

The schooner *Mystery*, KELLY, from New-York for Weymouth Point, was badly damaged by the schooner *New Regulus* dragging foul of her.

Several smaller vessels in the harbor received slight damages.

HYANNIS, Mass., Friday, Oct. 20.

The schooner *Alice B.*, Capt. CHASE, from Boston for Baltimore, with ice, is ashore two miles from this place. Also, an unknown schooner.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 20.

The steamer *Franconia* from New-York for Portland, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at noon today.

The gale last night was very severe on the coast.

The schooner *Israel H. Day*, (of Providence Capt. DAVIS CHASE, from Baltimore, sank outside of Newport last night. The Captain and three men were lost. The Captain leaves a family in Somerset, Mass.

The schooner *White Cloud*, from Georgetown, of Providence, is below, having lost sails, both anchors and chain during the gale in the bay last night.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The schooner *Island Queen*, from New-York for Savannah, with a general cargo, arrived here this morning with the schooner *C. J. Ericsson* in tow. The Captain of the *Island Queen* reports: Fell in with the schooner *C. J. Ericsson* on the 16th inst., 75 miles northeast of Cape Henry, with all her sails blown away in the recent heavy gale. Took her captain and crew off, all sick with the feuer and ague, and brought them with the schooner into this port. The *Ericsson* was from the Roanoke River, N. C., bound to New-Haven, Conn., with timber, and was previously taken in tow by the steamer *Albemarle*, but the hawsers parted and the *Ericsson* had been drifting at sea until the *Island Queen* fell in with her.

The frigate *Powhatan*, from Boston on the 12th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads on the 15th, and is now at Norfolk.

Col. CURRY, Depot Commissary at this place, has advertised a sale of 200 head of cattle, to take place on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Eighty-seven government mules, and forty-one horses, were sold here to-day, publicly, by Col. A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M. The mules averaged $87 and the horses $45.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed all day.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT SEA.

The Steamer Atlanta Breaks in Pieces and Sinks in Mid-Ocean.

Only Five Persons Known to be Saved.

Thirty-one of the Crew and Sixteen Passengers Supposed to be Lost.

List of Passengers, Officers of the Vessel, and Cargo.

The bark *W. E. Anderson* Capt. PIERCE, from Mobile, which arrived at this port on Thursday night, brought four of the crew and one passenger of the steamship *Atlanta*, which foundered at sea about two hundred and fifty miles south of Sandy Hook, in latitude 36 deg. 3 min., longitude 72 deg. 30 min., on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

It appears that the *Atlanta* sailed from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., under the command of Capt. A. K. WILLIAMS, with a cargo of cotton and assorted merchandise and seventeen passengers, among whom were three ladies and an infant. Her crew numbered thirty-five. The vessel experienced moderate weather until the 14th inst., when it blew a strong gale from the west, and the steamer sprung aleak. The gale continued all day and night. On the morning of the 15th a "norwester" commenced blowing, and the vessel labored heavily, her pumps being incapable of keeping her clear of water. It soon became evident that she would founder, and her three life-boats, so-called, were launched. The first boat, into which got the ladies and child, was immediately swamped, and all on board perished. The second boat shared a like fate, being dashed against the side of the steamer and stove in. Its occupants sank almost instantly. A third boat was then launched, but the sea ran so high that it almost instantly filled and went down. The fourth, a small boat, containing four or five persons, succeeded in leaving the vessel. Its fate is not known, but it is considered very doubtful whether it was able to proceed more than a short distance in safety. In the meantime those left on the foundering vessel watched from her decks the fate of their companions. All the boats were now gone and no hope remained but to stick to the ship as long as her timbers held together. The sea was running very high, and a piercing northwest wind was blowing. Night was approaching and there was not the slightest prospect of any vessel seeing them and coming to their assistance even if she sailed within a short distance of them. About 5 P. M. the groaning and creaking of the timbers warned them that the vessel was about to break up, and in a few minutes afterward she separated into three parts. On the midships portion, which was the largest, were one passenger and four of the crew.

On their frail footing these five men remained until the morning of the 17th inst., without partaking of a particle of food, and constantly drenched to the skin by the waves dashing over them. As the morning broke a bark appeared in sight, which proved to be the *W. E. Anderson*, Capt. PIERCE, from Mobile. The five men were immediately taken on board, and everything done for them that their necessities required. Capt. PIERCE cruised about for some time in the hope of finding some more of the crew or passengers of the ill-fated vessel, but nothing was seen which could lead to the hope that any more survived. It is, however, possible that the four or five persons who left the vessel in the small boat may have been picked up.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. PIERCE, OF THE BARK WM. E. ANDERSON.

Capt. PIERCE gives the following account of the rescue:—

No incident of note occurred after leaving Mobile Bay until the morning of Tuesday, the 17th inst., when at daylight a dark object was descried tossing on the waves some eight miles westward from the bark's position. On viewing closely through the marine glass, the object was discovered to be a piece of a wreck, having a white handkerchief flying, and on which were seated four persons; I immediately directed the course of the bark toward the wreck, bearing up as near as the "ugly sea" on at the time would permit; I then ordered one of the boats to be lowered, which was manned by four of the crew and Mr. CLAIBORNE YOUNG, first mate of the *Wm. E. Anderson*, who soon reached the wreck and rescued from pending death WILLIAM DREXLER, passenger, THOMAS HOLLING, second cook, WILHELM BRUMER, steersman, AUGUSTUS KILTER, fireman, and WM. NEWMAN, seaman, all of the *Atlanta*. When the rescued reached the bark, and were transferred on board from the boat, they offered the most grateful thanks to those who, under Providence, were instrumental in their salvation. I then set a watch, but could discover no further traces of the wreck; I then made sail for my destination, and safely reached this port at 10 o'clock on Thursday night.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS HOLLING.

THOMAS HOLLING, second cook of the *Atlanta*, states that he shipped on the vessel when she left this port for New-Orleans. On her return voyage left New-Orleans on the 7th inst. All went well until Saturday, the 14th inst., when he was told the vessel had sprung a leak. The crew were kept constantly at the pumps, and were almost worn out with fatigue. He took his turn at the pumps with the rest. The wind blew a gale all night, and on Sunday morning the wind got round to the northwest and blew harder than ever. The leak gained considerably in spite of all their efforts, and it became evident the vessel would founder. Capt. WILLIAMS provided the ladies with life-preservers, and gave orders to get out the boats, of which there were four. The longest was first launched, and the ladies and infants placed in it. It was swamped and went down. All in it, fifteen or twenty, sank. Two other boats were launched, and both sank. A small boat was then got out and five persons let themselves down into it. They got away and were seen to go some distance, but it was getting dark and no one could tell what became of them. Soon afterward the vessel broke up, HOLLING and four others clinging to the midship part. The two other parts drifted away and sank. They remained on the wreck all Monday, suffering much from cold and hunger, and swelling of their hands and feet, and on Tuesday morning were taken off by the bark *W. E. Anderson*, and brought to this port.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Atlanta* was a propeller, built in 1864, at Mystic, Conn., for C. H. MALLORY and others. She was classed as "A 1," was of 1,000 tons burden, had three decks, was 17 feet draught, and was copper and iron fastened. She was specially surveyed in September last. Soon after being launched she was chartered by government for the Quartermaster's service. On the conclusion of the war she was put on the New-Orleans line, and was consigned to LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., of No. 141 Broadway. She was valued at $150,000.

CARGO AND INSURANCES.

Her cargo comprised 1,170 bales of cotton belonging to various owners; 300 boxes of candles and some assorted merchandise. The cotton was valued at $600,000, and was insured here for about that amount. The vessel was also insured in this city for $90,000. The total loss will therefore amount to something like $800,000.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL.

There are said to have been seventeen passengers on board.

In the following imperfect list, which is the only one come to hand, the names of ten only are given:

Robert Collie, H. H. Molony, Oscar Livingston, D. Meyers and lady, D. Dexter, Chas. S. Smith, W. F. Tansery, Capt. M. R. Wilson, Miss Wolf.

There were also several army officers on board, one of whom belongs to a Rhode Island Regiment.

The following is a list of the officers of the steamer:

Captain—A. K. WILLIAMS, of Coatsville, Penn.
First Mate—ABEL ELDRIDGE, of Mystic, Conn.
Purser—EUGENE WILLIAMS, of Essex, Conn.
First Engineer—Mr. MCCLEAN, of Providence, Rhode Island.

LIST OF SAVED.

The following are the only persons known to be saved: WILHELM NEUMAN and AUGUST KELTNER, firemen; WILHELM BRUMAR, seaman; THOMAS HOLLING, cook, and DAVID DREXLER, a passenger.

The Captain and crew of the vessel are said to have done all that lay in their power to avert the disaster, and the passengers behaved with admirable fortitude under the trying circumstances. The nature of the disaster seems to prove that the steamer was totally unfit to contend with the storms of the Atlantic, and that she was one of those hastily and imperfectly constructed vessels of which there are too many now [illegible] in our waters.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Five New Engine and Two Hook and Ladder Companies Organized.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was held at Firemen's Hall yesterday afternoon.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Apparatus and Discipline, the following new engine and hook and ladder companies were organized:

Engine No. 28.—To be located in house of Forest Engine No. 3, at No 211 East Eleventh-street, with the following members: Foreman, Wm. O'Donnell; Assistant, Hugh Lindsey; Engineer, Edw. Morton; Driver, Chas. Schardon; stoker, Henry Peters; firemen, Josh. F. Malloy, Fd. Sass, John B. Carpenter, Jas. Floyd, Wm. Swain, Patrick Kennedy, and Patrick Costello.

Engine Company No. 29—To be located at house now occupied by Hudson River Engine Company No. 53, No. 304 Washington-street. Foreman, Amos Spence; Assistant Foreman, Wm. E. Smith; Engineer, Mr. Hutteriy; Driver, Edward Cashman; Stoker, Anthony S. McCafferty; Firemen, Jos. Hunter, Thos. McGrath, Jno. B. Wilson, Harris J. Roedell, Richard Morris, Luke Kunaragh, James McCay.

Engine Company No. 30—To be located in house of Alert Hose, No. 41, in Renwick-street. Foreman, Wm. Simpson; Assistant Foreman, Wm. Harrison; Engineer, ——; Stoker, Robert A. McFarland; Driver, Wm. H. Scott; Firemen, Isaac Wiltsie, Geo. Linen, Daniel Jackson, Jas. Lynch, Michael Mulligan, Chas. K. Lintny, Richard Nodine.

Engine No. 31—To be located in house of Fulton Engine No. 21, in Leonard-street. Foreman, Peter Weir; Patrick Gavigan; Assistant Engineer, Robt. Mullin; Stoker, John D. Ferris; Driver, John Casey; Firemen, Jas. Collins, Michael Hart, Homer Bonnell, John R. Scoble, John F. Murphy, James McNamee, John H. Kehoe.

Engine Company No. 32—To be located in house of Forrest Hose No. 5, at No. 18 Burling-slip. Foreman, Wm. Buckley; Assistant, George Paule; Engineer, John Collins; Stoker, Henry Webb; Driver, Peter Hudson; Firemen, Jno. F. Horan, Jno. Hewitt, Pat'k H. Downey, Wm. Hallam, Thomas Downs, John Walker, Wm. Cotter.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 9—To be located in house of Hose Company No. 18, in Elizabeth-street. Foreman, William Roe; Assistant, John McCauley; Driver, Patrick Coughlan; Firemen, Thos. C. Lee, Patrick Fagan, Timothy McDonald, Daniel Scully, John Carroll, James Heany, Michael Wogem, John Sutton.

Hook and Ladder No. 10—To be temporarily located in house of Hose 49, in Cedar-street. Foreman, Maj. W. H. Bowles; Assistant Foreman, Henry Robinson; Driver, Peter Mulvihill; Firemen, Garnett Murphy; Michael Nagel, Daniel King, Robert Gardiner, Henry Schultz, John McNamara, John McKensie, Francis Lynch, Thos. S. Jacobus.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE,

is the charge on which Detective Officer JOHN H. MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested JOHN HOCTOR and PATRICK HOCTOR, of Manhattanville, laborers. Mr. JOHN DEMPSEY, of Chicago, won tarrying at No. 153 East Twenty-ninth-street, made affidavit, yesterday, that on the night of the 16th inst. he was at HOCTOR'S abode, and there exhibited $1,000; that on his departure he was pursued down Tenth-avenue by PATRICK HOCTOR, JOHN HOCTOR and PATRICK HOCTOR, JR., and when near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, knocked down and robbed by them; that on the 18th inst he met the elder HOCTOR, and demanded the $1,000, and that HOCTOR gave him $99, saying that sum would take him home to Chicago; upon which Mr. DEMPSEY appealed to Officers MCCARTY and CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and the accused were arrested as above. They were committed in default of $2,000 bail each....The

WIDOW OF THE LATE THOMAS HAMBLIN,

Mrs. ELIZA MARY ANN HAMBLIN, having recently missed wearing apparel and jewelry of the value of about $,300, made an investigation and ascertained that ELIZABETH ROUKE, otherwise ELIZABETH OAKEY, of No. 90 Varick-street, a young woman she had employed, had stolen about $275 worth of garments. The girl, having been arrested by Policeman FREDERICK H. COOKE, confessed that she had stolen and pawned the wearing apparel, and she gave the officer the pawn-tickets therefor, but she professed utter ignorance touching the jewelry. In default of $500 bail, the prisoner was committed....An officer of the regular army, for

KISSING A LADY IN BROADWAY

was apprehended, yesterday afternoon, by Officer MICHAEL MURPHY, of the Broadway police, and Mrs. FRANCES H. LASAK, of No. 314 Fifth-avenue, went to court and made affidavit against him. The officer, whose name is JOHN SCHMAN, having been granted a brief furlough, improved his time by getting intoxicated, and while walking in Broadway in that condition, clasped Mrs. LASAK to his bosom and imprinted a hearty kiss upon her cheeks. Capt. SCHMAN was committed for examination....Policeman JOHN CORCORAN caught

A BURGLAR

in the act of robbing Messrs. SCHLEIN & BERTHELS, at No. 389 Second-avenue, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The fellow had burst a rear door and packed up about $800 worth of cloths, pantaloons, waistcoats, etc., with which he was about to depart when taken into custody. At court the prisoner described himself as OWEN MULHARE, of No. 381 Second-avenue, plumber, a native of Ireland, 21 years of age. He was required to find $1,500 bail, and in default, committed.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT

was committed, on Thursday night, by JAMES HUGHES, an Irish teamster, upon Mr. AUGUSTUS SAMPSON, of No. 22½ Catharine-street. There having been a dispute, HUGHES seized a bayoneted gun and struck SAMPSON on the head with the bayonet, inflicting a severe wound. HUGHES was arrested by Policeman O'SHEA, of the Tenth Ward, and committed in default of $500 bail.

THE CITY MILITARY.

Return of the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. SMITH, arrived in this city yesterday by United States transport *Empire City*, from Hilton Head, S. C. This Regiment was organized in September, 1861, at Newburgh, Orange County, New-York, by Brigadier-General—then Colonel—VAN WYCK. He also raised at the same time, two light batteries, afterward known as the Seventh and Eighth New-York Independent Batteries, the Seventh commanded by Capt. REAGAN, the other by Capt. FITCH. Also, two cavalry companies, afterward attached to the First New-York Mounted Rifles. The whole command was known as the Tenth Legion, being raised in the then Tenth Congressional District. Just four years ago they marched down Broadway, 1,500 strong, now about 200 of the original number return.

The regiment was actively engaged in all the battles of the Peninsula, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, at Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Bottom's Bridge, White Oak Swamps Bridge, Malvern Hill, Carter's Hill, serving in the Fourth Army Corps.

In January, 1863, they went to North Carolina, forming a part of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Shortly after a portion of that corps was sent to South Carolina. This regiment is the last of the Eighteenth Corps left in the Department of the South. It has been engaged in nearly all the battles fought in the State of South Carolina—at James Island, 1863; at John's Island, 1864; siege of Wagner, siege of Charleston, Honey Hill, Deveaux's Neck, Coosawhatchie, Dingles' Mills.

The two flags captured from the enemy during the battles in that State last Winter were taken by this regiment, one at Deveaux's Neck, from the Fifth Georgia, in December, 1864, and one at Dingles' Mills, belonging to a light battery in April, 1865. At the same time a battery of three guns was taken in a charge by portions ofthe Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers. This regiment brings with it the captured flags and guns as trophies, which will probably be deposited at Washington Headquarters, Newburgh.

The Charleston *Courier* speaking of the departure of this regiment from that State says: "It has frequently been complimented in general orders for gallantry and good conduct. It became a veteran organization in March, 1864, more than four-fifths of its members, about 425 men, reënlisted, a larger number than any regiment in the service. It has not a stain upon its record of four years' service; never has faltered or failed."

Since the cessation of hostilities the regiment has been doing duty at Mount Pleasant, Somerville, and all the districts in the western and northern parts of the State, and while protecting the rights of the freedman, has not overlooked the rights of the white man, and it has never been removed from a station but was always accompanied with the good wishes and regrets of all the inhabitants, both white and black. Its first Colonel was breveted, and afterward made full Brigadier-General.

Gen. VAN WYCK returns with the regiment, and will retire from the service when it is mustered out. The present field and staff are: Colonel, ROCKWELL TYLER. Lieut.-Colonel, Eliphas Smith; Major, James Dubois; Surgeon, J. S. Bradner; Chaplain, G. P. Van Wyck; Adjutant and Brevet Captain, Henri B. Loomis; Quartermaster and Brevet Captain, A. J. Clements. Non-commissioned Staff—Quartermaster Sergeant, Noah D. Smith; Chief Musicians, Wm. T. Smith and Newell; F. Reynalds; Hospital Steward and Brevet Assistant Surgeon, George R. Sayre.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, John Metcalfe; First Lieutenant, R. C. Roper; Second Lieutenant, G. R. Black. Company B—Captain, N. Perkins; First Lieutenant, J. Strickland; Second Lieutenant, C. P. Lambert. Company C—Captain, R. R. Gillette; First Lieutenant, B. Terwilliger; Second Lieutenant, W. H. D. Blake. Company D—Captain, J. Cornell; First Lieutenant, G. Sayre, Second Lieutenant, R. Halstead. Company E—Captain, J. J. Cox; First Lieutenant, J. Tompkins; Second Lieutenant, C. B. Newkirk. Company F—Captain, H. Hawkes; First Lieutenant, C. B. Young; Second Lieutenant, Frank Hotchkiss. Company G—Captain, J. Holmes; First Lieutenant, F. Might; Second Lietenant, Ed. Lyons. Company H—Captain, H. H. Chittenden; Second Lieutenant, J. Packard. Company I—Captain, N. Crossman; First Lieutenant, Jas. McGuire; Second Lieutenant, A. Bowers. Company K—Captain, F. Hines; First Lieutenant, A. P. Conklin; Second Lieutenant, C. Becker. Company L—Captain, M. Batsford; First Lieutenant, W. Peak; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Slaver.

The regiment is at present at the Battery Barracks. Many of the officers remained at Charleston to compare the rolls, and will come North in next steamer. The regiment has now about 40 officers and 650 men. It has generally been kept full by volunteering, and has had nearly 3,000 members since its first organization.

Ninety-fifth Regiment Inspection.

The Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. S. N. PINCKNEY, were inspected on Thursday afternoon, at Washington-square, by Maj. TAYLOR. This is a new organization, having now 700 names on the muster-rolls, a portion of the Ninety-third Regiment having been

consolidated with it. There were present at the inspection 320 men, who looked quite well in their new uniforms and equipments. Inspector-General Brig.-Gen. BATCHELOR, accompanied by several members of his staff, was on the ground, and seemed quite satisfied with the appearance and drill of the regiment.

Seventh Regiment Inspection.

The first general inspection of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, which has been held since the recent change in their uniform and equipments, was made yesterday afternoon. This splendid organization turned out fully eight hundred strong. They marched from their armory, over Tompkins Market, at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to Washington Parade Ground, where they were passed in review by a brilliant group of general and staff officers. The new uniform of the regiment is modeled after the French Chasseur pattern, and a great deal of conflicting criticism was evoked among the admirers of the Seventh, many declaring it a great improvement on the old costume, while others regarded it as little short of unbecoming. The ancient swallow-tail coat is substituted by a short tunic, the trowsers are cut full over the hips, and the stiff shako is replaced by a smart and jaunty little *képi*. The color is still gray, embroidered for the privates with black and for officers with gold braid. Epaulets are worn on the shoulders and a small projecting feather in front of the cap. It is superfluous to say that the regiment looked magnificently, and went through the few exercises required of them with the most perfect precision and *aplomb*. As soon as the inspection was over, the regiment returned by way of Broadway and Eighth-street to their armory, amid the applause of promiscuously assembled crowds, though people generally failed at first to recognize them, so marked was the change in their appearance from that with which the public is familiar.

The Twenty-second Regiment

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia intend giving, at their armory, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, a series of promenade concerts. The first will take place on Saturday evening, Nov. 11, and continue every alternate Saturday till March 17, 1866. The populrrity of these concerts last season insures success to the enterprise.

Fifth Regiment Inspection.

The right wing of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. BURGER, commanding, was inspected at the Hester-street Armory yesterday morning. The battalion attracted much attention and favorable comments as they marched down Broadway in their new uniforms.

Drill of the Eighth Regiment.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. JAS. VARIAN, held their annual drill and review at the arsenal Thursday night, in presence of Inspector-Gen. BATCHELOR, Gen. HALL and other officers. Every part of the drill was executed with proficiency. Present on review, besides Gen. BATCHELOR, were Commissary-Gen. PALMER and wife, Quartermaster-Gen. MERRITT, Maj.-Gen. HALL, and several other officers. At 10 o'clock the exercises were brought to a close. Gen. BATCHELOR was called out and made a speech, which was enthusiastically cheered. Gen. HALL, Col. VARIAN, Gen. PALMER and Gen. MERRITT followed with suitable remarks, which were listened to with satisfaction. The regiment then was dismissed.

The Yacht Race.

NOTE FROM MR. BENNETT—STATEMENT OF THE SAILING-MASTER OF THE HENRIETTA.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20.

Capt. Loper, &c., &c.:

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday. I see that you have misunderstood my conditional acceptance of your challenge. I do not intend to run another private match this year. I am only willing to enter a sweepstakes for the schooner yachts of the squadron to run in November or December, for the purpose of testing the sea-going qualities of our American yachts. If the others will join in a match of this kind I shall be delighted to have the *Henrietta* one of the contending yachts and not otherwise. Your obedient servant,

J. G. BENNETT, JR.

STATEMENT OF THE SAILING-MASTER OF THE HENRIETTA.

OCT. 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to publish the following statement relative to the recent race between the *Palmer* and *Henrietta* in reply to the statement of the four Captains of the *Palmer*, which appeared in your journal of this morning:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 16, the *Henrietta* sailed from the dry dock at the foot of Pike-street, East river, for Sandy Hook. Wind N. W., very fresh. Started under mainsail, foresail and jib. After reaching the Hook, took in the foresail and hove to under jib and mainsail to wait for the *Palmer*. After laying to for about an hour, drawed away the jib and stood up for the Narrows. Met the *Palmer* and the steam-tug *Virginia Seymour*, with Capt. LOPER on board, coming down. The *Palmer* was under reefed foresail and jib. Capt. BENNETT, of the *Henrietta*, made signal for Capt. LOPER to come alongside and put his judge on board of us and take ours and put him on board the *Palmer*. Capt. LOPER's reply was that it was so rough he could not do it. Capt. L. also stated that the Commodore, who was on board his own yacht, the *Maria*, at anchor in the Horse-shoe, was not able to get out to start us, but that he would trust to Capt. BENNETT as a gentleman to start as nigh as we could, and that he (Capt. LOPER) would be satisfied with any arrangement Capt. BENNETT might make—for, said he, "I'll beat you fifteem miles to Cape May light-ship, anyhow."

We then got under way and stood down for the Hook. Wind, N. W. by N., blowing very fresh. Tacked ship to get in position for the start, about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the buoy. The *Palmer* tried to tack but misstayed, and had to wear ship. After the *Palmer* wore ship, we got abreast of each other and started. Owing to the shoal ground, the *Palmer* led us from the start. The *Henrietta* touched bottom once on the shoal ground, which was three miles in length. The *Palmer* had set at this time a double-reefed mainsail, her foresail, jib and flying-jib. The *Henrietta* had mainsail, foresail, jib and flying-jib. About an hour after starting, the *Henrietta* set her staysail, which was blown to pieces ten minutes afterward. The statement that the *Palmer* was four miles ahead of us at this time is a mistake. No time on the race was she more than two miles ahead, and it was owing to the shoal water she got that.

The *Henrietta* turned the Cape May lightship from the westward and jibed over. The *Palmer* tacked round it from the eastward. *The Henrietta passed the lightship eight minutes ahead*, carrying mainsail, foresail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail, fore gaff topsail and main gaff topsail. The *Palmer* had these sails set, and the opportunity of setting another, her staysail, which by the agreement, we had not, *our staysail having been blown away.*

Next morning made the *Palmer* to leeward, bearing E. by S., five miles distant, off Squan. Our course for Sandy Hook buoy, the starting point according to the agreement, was E. by N. Being unable to start from the buoy on account of the weather, we made directly for our exact starting ground, which, as stated, was about a quarter of a mile from the buoy. *We went over this ground from two to three miles ahead of the Palmer.* Then steered in directly for the buoy, and passed close alongside of it, the *Palmer* still being two or three miles astern. After this, shaped our course for the city.

SAMUEL DAYTON,
Sailing-master of yacht *Henrietta*.

Coroners' Inquests.

ANTE-MORTEM BY CORONER COLLIN—ANOTHER MURDER IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

On Saturday night last one WILLIAM RYDER stabbed MARGARET GREENWOOD in EVA BACON'S brothel, in East Houston-street, inflicting a mortal wound in the breast. Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury, yesterday, and took the wounded girl's ante-mortem deposition as follows:

"I was stabbed by WILLIAM RYDER; I have been acquainted with him about ten years; have lived with him about eighteen months; I left him once, and then again left him; after this he stabbed me in the face; again, I was walking in Broome-street, one evening, when RYDER came behind me and stabbed me under the right eye and over the nose; his mother interfered, and I let the matter drop; when he stabbed me the second time I lived at No. 113 Greene-street; I lived with him after that occurrence, and he again stabbed me in the back and groin; but at the solicitation of his father I let the matter drop; I lived with him through fear; when he next stabbed me I lived in Mercer-street; he came to the house and stabbed me in the right hand; after that, when I was living in Marion-street, he cut me behind the ear with a piece of glass; about two years ago, when I was living at No. 45 East Houston-street, he struck me with a tumbler and cut me in front of the right ear; I made a complaint against him that time; I was not subpœnaed, and he was discharged; the other time when I was stabbed his brother-in-law called me out of court while the case was going on, and while I was out the complaint was dismissed; at about ten o'clock last Saturday night he sent for me to come out and see him; I went to the front door, and when he saw me he shoved the door back with his foot; he rushed into the house; he was intoxicated; I went up stairs, and he repeatedly sent up word that if I would come down and see him he would not harm me; I finally went down to see him; he rose and began to tantalize me, using threats, and saying that he ought to "mash my whole face off;" I had been more than five minutes in the room when he stabbed; he rose and said, "Well, I guess I'll go home;" he walked to the door that led to the hall, and made motions for me to come to him; I went, and he said, "I would not go out of this house to save your life;" he then pulled a knife from his right-hand pocket and stabbed me in the stomach; I then walked over to the sofa; he then went out; I have been under the care of a physician ever since.

EVA BACON and the other abandoned inmates of her house corroborated the girl's testimony touching the stabbing on Saturday night, and the jury found a verdict against RYDER. Whereupon the Coroner committed the ruffian to the Tombs.

BY CORONER WILDEY—THE MURDER AT SLAUGHTER-HOUSE POINT.

Yesterday morning FLORENCE MCCARTY, of No. 45 Oak-street, who was mortally stabbed on the night of the 14th inst., in a fight with DENNIS FOLEY, of No. 341 Water-street, died at his residence. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest and took testimony showing that the deceased, having used insulting language to DENNIS FOLEY, while in PETER MATTHEWS' liquor-store, at the intersection of Water-street and James-slip, FOLEY stabbed him in the abdomen. Under the verdict of the jury the Coroner committed FOLEY to the Tombs. MCCARTY was a native of Boston, aged 28 years.

Music at the Central Park.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, weather permitting, the Central Park Band, under the able leadership of Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, will play the following choice selection of music on the Mall:

PART I.

1. Overture to the new Opera "Mirella" ....Gounod
2. "L'Orologio" (the Clock) Scherzo ....Arditti
3. Sturin Quickstep ....Piefore

PART II.

4. Grand March from "L'Africaine" ....Meyerbeer
5. Selection from "Don Pasquali" ....Donizetti
6. Polka "Louis D. Or" ....Schroeder
7. Overture to "Rienzi" ....R. Wagner

PART III.

8. Quickstep or Themas from "Il Trovatore" ....Verdi
9. Polonaise from "L'Africiane" ....Meyerbeer
10. Promenade "Rose from Love's Ransom" ....Holton
11. The "Comet Waltzes" ....Lannier

The Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST BY CAPT. BRACKETT.—Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall, having previously notified the city railroad companies that they must comply with the requirements of the law, apprehended an unlicensed driver on an Eighth-avenue car, yesterday, and took him to the Mayor's office. Mr. GEORGE LAW, President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, appeared in the driver's behalf, and contested the right of the police to make the arrest. This arrest is to be made a test case, and carried up to the higher courts, and Capt. BRACKETT, under instructions from the Superintendent of Police, is not to interfere with unlicensed drivers until a decision is reached.

MORE COTTON FIRES.—At about noon, yesterday, the bark *Iddo Kimball*, laden with thirty-eight bales of cotton, was consumed at Pier No. 36 East River. The cotton was owned by Messrs. S. C. SAVERY & Co., and NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by a spark from a pipe which one of the seamen had been smoking..... Twenty bales of cotton, which had just been landed from the steamship *Port-au-Prince*, took fire at Pier No. 43 East River, and were consumed.

MORE ARRESTS OF CAR DRIVERS.—Yesterday morning Capt. BRACKETT arrested one of the unlicensed car drivers on the Eighth-avenue Railroad. Mr. GEORGE LAW, President of the road, appeared with counsel before the Mayor to contest the right of Capt. BRACKETT to arrest his drivers. The Mayor referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel, and in the meantime held the driver to await the decision of the case.

SERGEANT ROBINSON SAVES A CARGO OF LUMBER.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a lumber-laden schooner was capsized off Pier No. 3 North River, and her cargo went adrift. It was secured by Sergeant ROBINSON and a number of the City Hall police.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALBANY DAY BOATS.—On and after Saturday, Oct. 21, the day line Albany steamboats *C. Vibbard* and *D. Drew* will be discontinued for this season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—The stable of ADOLPH ECKSTEIN, in Vanderbilt, near Park-avenue, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. It was occupied by MICHAEL CONNOLLY. The entire loss is about $200, upon which there is no insurance. The flames extended to the paint-shop of WM. H. KINKAID, in the rear, which was damaged to the extent of $200; no insurance. A dwelling house adjoining the stable, owned by JOSEPH KELLY, was somewhat damaged. Loss about $100; insured.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—A small steam boiler on Mr. A. H. STEPHEN'S Grain Elevator, in the Atlantic Dock Basin, exploded, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, and caused considerable damage to the surrounding works. A man named KENNY, who was standing on deck, was blown into the water, from which he was rescued without injury. The cause was too great a head of steam.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—Judge DIKEMAN, of the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, sentenced seventeen prisoners, who were either found guilty or pleaded guilty during the term, to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 5 to 10 years each.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AN IRON FOUNDRY.—Yesterday afternoon a machinist, named STAFFORD, employed in BUNCE'S iron foundry, corner Van Brunt and Rapalye-street, was instantly killed by the falling of a mould from the crane which he was engaged in elevating. His head was completely smashed in.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 21.—Nos. 30, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62.

LAW REPORTS.

The Service of Summons by Publication—When an Action May be Commenced in that Manner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 20.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham, P. J.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. *Norman Wiard.*—The plaintiffs in this action brought a suit against defendant for goods sold and delivered, and commenced the same by publishing the summons in the newspapers, as required by law. The claim was for something over $3,000, for goods, such as carpets and other general furnishing goods, bought by defendant about three years since for the purpose of fitting up the interior of two gunboats. After he had rigged up the cabins with the goods bought, he sold out his interest to the United States Government. The plaintiffs gave him credit, with the understanding that as soon as the government paid defendant, the latter was to pay Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. Instead of complying with this agreement, however, he pocketed the greenbacks, and when plaintiffs' agent undertook to collect the bill, defendant could not be found in the city or State. After much diligence in vain efforts to learn his place of residence, their attorney last Autumn advertised the summons in the usual manner. In January last judgment was entered for the amount claimed, and execution issued thereon, which was returned unsatisfied. Recently the defendant was found in the city, and an order of the court was obtained, commanding him to appear and be examined as to his property, whereupon he employed counsel to make a motion to have the judgment set aside, on the ground that he, defendant, is and has been, since the time the debt in question was contracted, a resident of this city; that he resided in Sixteenth-street, and for the purpose of showing that he was a citizen he made an affidavit that in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864 he voted in this city. In reply, the plaintiff's counsel produced the certificate of the County Clerk, in which he stated that he had examined the poll lists for the years named, and that defendant's name did not appear upon any of them. Hence counsel contended that he could not have voted in the election district where he testified he resided. The court yesterday denied the motion to open the judgment, with $10 costs. For plaintiff, H. H. Rice, Esq.; for defendant, Mr. Ackerman.

Important Decision as to the Construction of an Insurance Policy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Robert M. Hainings et al. vs. *The Lamar Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action brought to recover on a policy of insurance executed by the St. Louis agent of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, and covering a quantity of hay shipped by the plaintiffs from Leavenworth, Ind., to Memphis, Tenn., in March, 1863. The cargo consisted of some 800 tons, put up in bales, and was on board the steamer *Progress*, and three barges in tow thereof. While passing down the Mississippi, one of the barges came in collision with the *Crescent City*, was sunk, and of the 382,950 pounds on board, 237,225 pounds were totally destroyed, being about nine per cent. of the entire quantity shipped. The total value of the barge was $20,000, and the amount of insurance thereon, $10,000, a premium of two and a half per cent. having been paid. A clause in the policy provides that the company would not be liable for losses, general average excepted, not amounting to twenty per cent. of the value of the articles insured. A recovery was claimed on the ground that the loss exceeded twenty per cent. of the lading of the barge sunk. It was argued that where the cargo consisted of anything put up in bales or individual packages, the estimate of the loss should be on the separate cargo of packages, and not on the whole amount shipped.

The counsel for the defence contended that it had never been disputed to be the law in this State, that the loss must be estimated on the entire cargo, and quoted Phillips to show that this must always be the case, unless the insurance was, by the very terms of the policy, on the separate parcels.

The court was of opinion that the question to be determined was the precise meaning and legal intendment of the word "articles" as used in the policy. It was evident that in this instance it referred to the hay as an integral mass, and therefore judgment should be rendered in favor of the defendants.

Sham Answer Stricken Out.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 20.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. *Smith Barker, Jr., and Lovell Purdy.*—This was a motion to strike out an answer as sham and frivolous, and for judgment. The action was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note drawn by the defendant Barker and indorsed by the co-defendant Purdy. So far as the latter is concerned the case has gone by default. Barker put in an answer that he had not sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Purdy was the indorser. The court granted the motion. For plaintiffs, Mr. Rice; for defendant, Mr. Lockwood.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate during the week ending to-day: George E. Mendum, Esther Reeve, John Selby, James Hampton, George B. De Forest, Patrick Leddy, Caleb C. Crane, Philip Stoppelbien. Mr. Mendum, by his will, bequeathed a quantity of stock of the Continental Insurance Company, and several bounty land warrants, to Neptune Lodge No. 317 of F. A. M. Geo. B. De Forest has left an estate of more than half a million. Each of his children is to have a legacy of $50,000. Mr. Stoppelbien has bequeathed a residuary estate of about $9,000 for the purpose of founding an asylum for friendless orphans and illegitimate children. Mr. Crane has bequeathed to the Home Baptist Missionary Society, $200; to the Foreign Missionary Society, $100.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 20.

By Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, Presiding Justice.

Almira Walker *vs.* Alonzo P. Spudlong, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Wm. Murphy *vs.* Sarah A. Murphy; motion granted on condition that defendant gives admission as to title of bond, submits to examination on two days' notice, and pays $10 costs of the motion. Thomas G. Walker *vs.* the President, &c., of the Granite Bank; motion granted in part as stated in opinion. Augustus Seeley *vs.* Emma L. Wright, et al.; injunction dissolved, as the plaintiff has ample security in the money deposited, but the court has no power to order a *lis pendens* taken from the files or released, except as provided in section 134, while the action is pending. I concur in the case in the 12th Howard, p. 215. Julia Smyth *vs.* Joseph Smyth; motion for alimony granted and case referred to referee to inquire and report as to a proper allowance therefor. The motion for injunction is also granted unless defendant, within ten days, files a bond with sureties in penalty of $2,000, to secure to plaintiff any amount she may recover in this action. Thomas McGuire *vs.* Thomas S. Cline; motion denied with $10 costs. Alexander T. Stewart, et al., *vs.* Norman Wiard; motion to open judgment denied with $10 costs. Jabez C. Howe, et al., *vs.* Ellis Morris, et al.; memorandum for counsel. Catharine Emerson *vs.* Bernard Bagley, motion denied; costs to abide the event, with leave to make new motion in Jefferson County. The Same *vs.* the Same; as all the parties are residents in Jefferson County, this motion should be granted. C. W. Bean *vs.* The Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 20.

By Justice Daly.

Frachieris *vs.* Henriques; case settled. McBride *vs.* Dorman; Brinkerhoof *vs.* Luke; counsel may be heard in these cases on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

The Broome-street Homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In the case of George W. Wagner, on trial for the murder of his wife, the senior counsel for the defendant, Mr. Sidney Stuart, proceeded to sum up the case, addressing the jury at considerable length, and endeavoring to show that the accused acted under an insane impulse.

District-Attorney Hall then summed up on the part of the prosecution, referring to the statute defining such crimes. He showed that if the prisoner was not in a state of sanity he could not be punished at all, but the attending circumstances went to prove otherwise. It had been shown that the accused was a peaceable, moody man; yet the catalogue which murder inscribed with its red letters was filled with the names of intellectual men—men of peaceable disposition and good character. The counsel had appealed for mercy: but was there no appeal for mercy given by her into whose brain that hatchet fell, whose spectre might even then, for aught they knew, be sitting at the porch of the jury-box asking for the revenge to which she was entitled from a tribunal of justice? "That mercy I to others show that mercy show to me; that mercy I, George Wagner, showed to my wife that mercy show to me." He closed by reviewing concisely the circumstances of the case as they appeared from the testimony.

His Honor, in charging the jury, referred to a case tried last Spring, the circumstances of which were entirely similar to the present one, and explained fully the law bearing upon it. It rested with them to determine from all the circumstances the mental condition of the prisoner at the time he committed the crime.

After retiring about half an hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded until the last day of the term.

THE WOLFER MURDER.

The case of Dr. Charles Cobell, indicted for causing the death of Miss Emma Wolfer, by procurement of an abortion, was then called.

Jacob Wolfer, a brother of the deceased, testified that on the first Sunday of June he was at a certain place in Columbia-street, where his sister was then lying in a small, dark bedroom; Dr. Cobell came into the room twice with a lighted candle; remained there about half an hour; went out, sent a prescription for medicine, and told witness his sister had a fever; Mrs. Ellers, a young lady, and another of witness' sisters, were all that was at the house.

Cross-examined by Prisoner's Counsel—His sister was never married to his knowledge; went to the place because he was told she was there dying; she was vomiting when the medicine was sent for; would not have known of her condition if he had not been told.

The case will be continued on Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 20, 1865.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	700	N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	118	100	do.....b15	95¼
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		600	do.....b10	95¼
	Ex-Nov. Coup..	103⅛	600	do	95⅛
10,000	do	103⅛	700	do.....b10	95⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		100	do	95⅞
	New issue, Ex-		100	do	95⅞
	Nov. Coup.	101¼	100	Erie Railroad	88¼
60,000	do	101⅝	1400	do	88⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	1600	do.....b3	88¼
500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do.....s15	88⅛
	Second Series....	97⅛	100	do.....2d call	88
10,000	do	97⅛	200	do.....b10	88
1,000	do	97⅛	300	do	87⅞
10,500	do	97⅛	400	do	87⅞
38,000	do	97	200	Hud. Riv. R	104⅝
2,500	do. Third Ser.	97⅛	100	do	105
100,000	do	97	3000	Reading R	114
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		500	do	114⅛
	New issue	98⅛	100	do.....b15	114¼
30,000	do	98	50	Chi., Bur. & Q	129
20,000	do	97⅞	50	do	129½
10,000	Tenn. 6s	84	500	Mich. S. & N. I.....s30	71
3,000	Ga. State 6s	86	2100	do	71
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		300	do	71¼
	Issue	78	300	do	71⅛
5,000	do	77	200	do.....b30	71⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	76⅛	400	do	71¼
3,000	do.....c	76	400	do.....b30	71¼
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	28	100	do.....2d call	70⅞
20,000	do	27⅛	200	do	70⅞
50,000	do	27¼	10	Mich. Cen. R	114
1,000	N.Y. C. 7s, '76	100	100	do.....2d call	114
5,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102⅝	300	Ill. Cen. R.....s30	133
500	do.....c	102⅝	1000	do.....s10	133⅛
4,500	Ill. Cen. Bs	106⅛	100	do	133⅛
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	103⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R	7⅛
5,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	45	200	do	73⅞
8,000	Chi. & Al. S. F. B.	98	1500	do	73⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	146⅛	1000	do	74
45	Fourth Nat. Bank	97	300	do	74⅛
200	Canton Co.	40	400	do	74⅛
400	do	39⅞	500	do	74¼
200	do.....b30	40¼	500	do.....2d call	73½
100	Cen. Coal Co.	50	400	do	73⅝
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.	42	10	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	127
700	do	41⅝	300	Chi. & N. W.	30
100	do..2d call.b30	42¼	500	do	30⅛
200	do	41⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63½
70	Penn. Coal Co.	170	100	do	63⅝
600	Quick. Min. Co.	48¼	300	do	63⅞
100	do.....c	48⅛	300	do	64
100	do	48⅝	900	do	64¼
600	Mar. Int. Scrip.	80	100	Chi. & R. I.....s5	107¼
50	At. Mail S. Co.	143	300	do	107⅛
100	do.....b30	145	100	do	107⅜
300	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛	100	do.....s5	107⅛
1000	do	97¼	100	do.....2d call	107
300	do.....b10	97⅛	1500	Mil. & P. du C. R.	60
200	do.....s30	97¼	100	McGr. & W. R.	21⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107	100	Hud. R. R.	103⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		1000	Reading R	113
	Ex-Nov. Coup.	103⅛	200	do	113⅛
10,000	do	103⅝	20	Mich. S. & N. I. R	71
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	92⅞	400	do	69¼
23,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do	69⅜
	First Series	97¾	100	Ill. Central R.	132⅛
50,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97	400	P., Ft. W. & C	96½
10,000	Missouri 6s...b60	77	200	Cleve. & Pitts	73
5,000	do	76	500	do	72¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	28⅛	1000	do	72½
10,000	do.....b30	27	400	do	73
40,000	do	26½	2000	do	72⅝
30,000	do.....b30	26⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	29¾
100	Canton Co.	39¾	20	Chic. & N. W. Pr	63½
300	Cum. Coal Pr	40	200	do	62¼
600	Mariposa M. Co	11	500	do	62¼
100	Quick. Min. Co. b10	48	200	do.....b30	62⅞
50	do	48	100	do.....s30	62⅝
300	N. Y. Cen	94	300	Cleve. & Tol	101
100	do	94¼	100	Chic. & R. I	105½
300	Erie Railroad	87	100	do	105⅝
600	do	86⅛	400	do	106
500	do	86⅝	100	Mil. & P. du C	57
1000	do	86⅛	200	do	57⅛
500	do.....b10	86½	800	do	57⅝
30	Erie R. Pref	84	200	do	58

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	26⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	71⅛
10,000	do.....b3	26⅝	200	do	71½
20,000	do.....c	26⅛	100	do.....b3	71⅛
10,000	do.....b3	26½	100	do.....c	71⅜
10,000	do.....s3	26⅛	400	do.....c	71¼
30,000	do	26⅛	700	do	71⅛
10,000	do.....c	26	200	do.....s3	71½
40,000	do.....s3	26⅛	800	do	71⅝
300	New-York Cen	95⅛	1900	Cleve. & Pitts	73⅛
100	do.....b3	95¼	1000	do.....c	73¼
500	do.....c	95	600	do.....c	73⅛
100	do	95⅛	800	do.....b3	73¼
100	do.....b3	95⅛	100	do.....b10	73½
100	do	95	200	do.....s10	73¼
100	do.....c	94⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.....c	133⅝
100	do.....b10	95	300	Chic. & R. I	107
400	do.....c	94⅝	100	do.....b3	107
200	do	94⅞	200	do.....c	106⅞
200	do.....b3	95	100	do	106⅞
2700	Erie Railway.....c	88¼	100	do.....c	107
1500	do	88⅛	200	do.....b3	107⅛
900	do.....s3	88⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.....c	29⅝
2200	do	88⅜	200	do	29⅝
800	do.....c	88⅛	200	do	29
700	do.....b3	88⅛	300	do.....s3	29⅛
400	do.....b3	88⅛	200	do.....b3	29⅝
400	do.....s3	88⅛	500	do.....s3	29½
200	do.....b3	88⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr..b3	63¼
100	Hudson R. R...b10	104⅝	300	do.....c	63⅛
1100	Reading R.....s3	114	200	do.....c	63
600	do	114	100	do	63⅛
600	do	113⅞	200	do.....s3	63½
300	do.....c	114	200	P., F. W. & C.	97¾
200	do.....s3	113⅞	100	do.....b3	97⅝
200	do.....b3	114	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	59
300	do.....c	113⅝	100	do.....s3	59
100	Mich. Cen. R.....s3	113	100	do	59¼
100	do.....b4	113	100	Canton Co.	40
200	Cumb. Coal	42¼	100	Quick. Min. Co..s3	48⅜
200	do.....s3	42	100	do.....c	48⅛
300	do.....b5	42⅜	200	do.....c	4 ½
200	do.....s3	42½	400	do.....s3	48½
100	do.....s3	42			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	O. & M. Cer...	26½	1800	Mich. S. & N. I....	69
10,000	do.....s3	26¼	300	do.....c	68⅛
10,000	do	26⅝	1400	do	68⅝
50,000	do.....b3	26⅛	400	do.....c	68⅝
10,000	do.....s3	26⅛	1800	do	68⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	94	800	do.....b3	69
200	do	93⅞	300	do.....b3	68⅞
100	do.....c	93⅞	300	do.....s3	68⅞
600	do	93⅝	100	do.....c	68⅞
200	do.....c	93⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	72½
400	Erie Railroad...b3	86⅞	800	do	72½
2200	do	86⅞	1300	do.....b3	72⅓
1600	do.....b3	86⅝	2100	do	72⅝
300	do	86⅝	200	do.....b10	72½
200	do.....c	84⅝	300	do.....c	72½
600	do.....c	86⅝	400	do.....b3	72⅜
200	do.....s3	86⅝	200	do.....c	72¼
900	Reading R.	112½	900	do	72⅝
200	do.....c	112½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr. b3.	62⅛
2800	do	112⅝	300	do	62¼
900	do	112⅝	100	do.....s3	62
500	do.....c	112⅝	700	do.....c	62
900	do.....s3	112⅝	200	do	62
1700	do.....s3	112½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅛
200	do.....b3	112⅝	400	Mil. & P. Du C....c	57¼
500	do.....b3	112½	100	do.....b3	57⅛
100	Hud. R. R.....b3	103⅜	100	do.....c	57½
500	Chic. & R. I.	105⅝	100	Canton Co.	39⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.....c	29¼	100	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅜
300	do	29¼	400	do.....c	48½
400	Cum. Coal	41	300	do.....c	48⅛
100	do	40⅝	400	do.....c	48½
500	do	40½	100	do.....s3	48

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer. b3	26⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	29⅝
10,000	do	26½	100	do.....b3	29⅝
300	N. Y. Central	94½	100	do	29⅝
100	do	94⅝	200	do.....s3	29⅝
100	do.....s3	94⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅝
600	Erie Railroad	86⅝	100	do.....b3	96¼
200	do	86⅜	100	do.....b30	97¼
700	do.....s3	86⅛	50	do	97
800	do.....b3	86⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	62⅝
600	do	86⅜	200	do.....s60	62⅝
300	do	86½	100	do	62⅜
200	do.....s3	86⅝	100	do.....b5	62⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.	104⅛	200	do.....b3	62⅞
100	do.....s3	104⅛	200	do.....s3	62⅝
600	Reading R.	113⅝	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C..s3	58
1100	do	113½	100	do	58
2100	M. So. & N. I.	69¾	200	do.....s3	57⅝
400	do.....b3	69¾	400	do.....s3	57
100	do.....s3	69⅝	100	T. H. & Alt. R..b30	69
100	do.....b3	69⅞	100	Canton Co.	39½
200	Cleve. & Pitts	73	200	do.....s3	39½
1600	do	73¼	100	do	39½
500	do.....b3	73¼	300	do	39⅝
1200	do.....b3	73¼	100	Cary Improv....s15	11
2200	do.....s3	73¼	100	Cum. Coal Co.	40⅝
900	do.....b3	73¼	400	do	41
1100	do	73⅝	100	do.....s3	41½
300	do	73½	300	do.....b3	41⅜
700	Chic. & R. I.	106½	300	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅛
100	do.....b3	106⅛	100	do.....b3	48⅛
100	do	106	100	do.....b3	48⅛

FRIDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to issue to the extent that the public may lodge their Gold in the Treasury, *Gold back Certificates*, free of interest, of the denominations of $20, $50, $100 and $500, payable to bearer, and of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, payable to the order of the depositor, under authority of the fifth section of the Loan Act of March 3, 1863, as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive depo its of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. And certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports."

The Certificates will be ready for employment in a few days. They are engraved and printed in the Department at Washington, in the very finest style, not only with reference to the artistic skill of the work, but with special reference to security and protection against the possibility of counterfeiting. A specimen was shown at the Treasury Office in this city to-day, which certainly reflects the very highest credit upon the government engravers.

The new arrangement for facilitating all transactions in Gold as well with the Government in the receipt of Customs and the payment of Gold Interest, as with Bullion dealers, foreign Exchange Brokers and Bankers, and the public generally, who desire to have a secure place of deposit for their Gold, and a convenient and transferable representative of such deposit. The late experiment of the Bullion Brokers of paying $1,000 per annum to the Bank of New-York for keeping their accounts in Gold has not proved fortunate as against forgeries, nor even very convenient, much less economical, in the transactions of the Gold Room, and at the Custom House. It will not probably be continued beyond the expiration of the first year's service, which the Brokers paid for in advance.

The inconvenience of repeatedly counting, transferring and recounting the Gold which the government has been in the practice of selling for the last ninety days, to receive the constant and large Customs demand—as well as to keep down the surplus Gold balances in the Treasury—has been seriously felt: 1. In the sale of the Gold in the Open Market, deliverable in bags from the Treasury. 2. In the receipt of the same Gold at the office of the Cashier of the Custom-house, most generally the same day. 3. In recounting the same Gold at the Treasury Office, also the same day when put in, as it must be by 3 or 4 o'clock, from the Custom-house.

But above these considerations is the high credit and security and convenience of the Treasury of the United States in all the Gold transactions of the public, whether growing out of the business of Customs, Gold Interest of the Public Debt, the Foreign Exchanges, or the direct deposit of Gold Coin for safe keeping. The Secretary has been induced to exercise the authority of the Act of Congress on this subject by reason of the very large movement of Gold of late, at and through his New-York office. He has no solicitude to have the public avail of the new arrangement one dollar beyond their own convenience. They can take their Gold Interest of him in Coin or in Gold back Certificates; the Importers and Bullion Brokers can buy Gold of him deliverable in bags or in Gold Cash Certificates; the Customs Duties in either. The Government propose to make no charge for the safe keeping of Gold and the employment of Gold Cash Certificates to represent it, nor will it pay a premium in the shape of interest for having the Gold left in the Treasury.

The market for Gold fell back to-day to 146@146¼ ℘ cent., although the Customs demand yesterday and to-day is about a million of dollars. There is no appearance, however, of the export demand predicted on the receipt of the *Scotia's* news yesterday. On the contrary, the Exchange market for Saturday's steamers worked sluggishly, and standard bills on London were done at 109½@109¾ ℘ cent. 60 days' sight, and 110@110¼ short sight. Only a moderate business was done. The appearances on the Produce Exchange favor increased exports next week, as both Cotton and Breadstuffs are falling rapidly to points which authorize the execution of export orders. The Western markets for Grain and Flour are also giving away under the stringency in money, and although the season of Lake and Canal navigation is far advanced, we hear that the amount of Wheat to come forward from Milwaukee, Chicago, &c., is very large.

The market for Money continues close, and in circles outside the Stock Exchange where the Brokers have accustomed themselves to high rates and find material relief in making up their daily wants by lending the Railway Stocks to their neighbors who have sold *short*. On this operation they pay from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. interest on the money advanced upon the Stocks lent out according to their scarcity. Merchant paper in the shape of all acceptances against Manufactured Domestic Goods from New-England, and Produce consigned from the West, and Jobbers' notes made through the Auction rooms, are offered with increased freedom, and the rates of discount are 8@10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on the best names, scaled according to the state of the paper. The general activity in Money to-day was about the same as yesterday. Among the Stock Brokers the demand in some quarters was rather more pressing, owing to the panic prices made on the Railways.

At the Stock Exchange there was a further weakening of the Government list by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and some pressure to sell the late series of the 7-30 Currency Loans, though leaving off 97 ℘ cent. bid. The Railways were very much depressed on the panic fall of Thursday afternoon, and the eagerness to sell on Broad-street between the Sessions of the regular Board amounted at one time to a real sensation. The lowest figures made were for Erie 85½; New-York Central 93½; Reading 112, and Michigan Southern 68 ℘ cent. From these figures there was an improvement at and after the 2:30 P. M. Board, of 1½@2 ℘ cent. The *Bear* interest shows, for the moment, the greater numbers, the larger influence, and the mere decided nerve, but how long this may last or how soon reversed, it would not be safe to predict of a market so mercurial as that of the New-York Stock Exchange.

At 4 o'clock on Broad-street, (Open Board of Brokers,) the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The market improved from the Second Board, and looked on the further recovery at the close. The ultimate additional decline on Erie from yesterday is 1½ ℘ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅛	93	Northwest	29⅛	29⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅝	N. West Pref	63	62⅞
U. S. 7-30s	97⅞	97¼	Rock Island	106⅞	106⅛
N. Y. Central	94⅛	94⅝	Fort Wayne	97	96⅞
Erie	88⅞	86⅝	Cumb'land Coal	42¼	40⅝
Hudson	104¼	104⅝	Quicksilver	48⅝	48
Reading	113⅝	113⅝	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	71⅛	69⅞	Canton	39⅛	39⅞
Illinois Central	134	132⅛	Ohio Certificates	26⅞	26⅛
Pittsburgh	73⅛	73⅞	American Gold	146⅛	146⅛

The Union National Bank and the National Mechanics' Association, have each declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	114	Metropolitan	116
Manhattan	127	People's	110
Merchants'	110	Market	110
Mechanics'	112½	Nassau	108
America	130	Shoe and Leather	100
City	175	Corn Exchange	109
Phenix	95	Continental	94
Tradesmen's	126	St. Nicholas	99
Leather Manufact's	150	Marine	140
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	100
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	105	Import's' & Traders'	96
American Exchange	116½	Park	145
Pacific	150	Central National x. d.	118
Chatham	130	First National	205
Hanover	109	Fourth National	96

And the following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	103	Tol. & Wab 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	90	Galena & Chi. 2d M x	97
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	105
Hud. R. 7s, con., 67	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103⅝
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	87
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	45
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	97	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	106⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	79
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	65
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	93
Han. & St. Joe. L. G.	90		

The Anthracite and Bituminous Coal tonnage over the Reading Road this week reaches the large figure of 85,400 tons.

The holders of Prarie Du Chien Railroad mortgages are referred to a proposal in our advertising columns to redeem the bonds at par and interest at any time between the present and the 10th November.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,403,652 against $786,511 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,634	$846,460	736	$347,480	260	$88,963
Man. of Cotton	1,866	619,016	411	154,480	96	32,315
Man. of Silk	536	537,684	165	266,936	29	51,439
Man. of Flax	1,713	431,158	234	63,016	265	60,676
Miscellaneous	360	123,359	13	14,064	73	15,074
Total	6,509	$2,557,676	1,159	$845,976	723	$228,467
		845,976				2,557,676
Total entered		$3,403,652	Total marketed			$2,786,143

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,148,247 60; including for Customs, $351,000; payments, $2,430,617 34; on account of Loan, $161,000; balance, $63,321,451 47.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.
CASH CAPITAL ....$1,000,000.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Which may be made and withdrawn at any time.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20, 1865.

Receipts of produce since our last: 5 bbls. Ashes, 14,790 bbls. Flour, 854 bbls. and 540 bags Corn Meal, 19,186 bushels Wheat, 54,849 bushels Corn, 22,444 bushels Oats, 9,100 bushels Barley, 150 bushels Malt, 593 pkgs. Provisions, and 921 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $8@$8 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at 48c.@50c. for Yellow ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at steady prices.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet held firmly. We quote: Java, at 30c.@34c.; Rio, at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, at 22c.@24c.; Laguayra, at 22c.@23½c.; St. Domingo, at 18c.@20c. ℘ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after to-day, at lower and irregular prices. Middlings closed at 56c.@58c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,650 bales. The receipts thus far in the present week have averaged 4,826 bales a day, making 80,509 bales since the 1st instant, and 191,375 bales since the 1st of September. At auction, to-day, sales were made of 1,509 bales government Cotton, including 413 bales New-Orleans, at 28½c.@61½c., the latter rate for middling fair; 970 bales Mobile, at from 41½c. for low ordinary to 60c. for middling fair, and 19½c. for pickings, and 126 bales North Carolina, at 43¼c. for low ordinary, to 59c. for strict middling, and 20¾c. for pickings, ℘ lb.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day, is as follows: Brown Cottons—Atlantic A and H, 37c.; fine L and E, 37½c.@35c.; shirtings, G and V., 31c.@30c.; Pepperell, N, 33½c.@35½c.; R, 37½c.; E, 39½c. Bleached Cottons—Wamsutta 4-4, 52½c.; 9-8, 62½c.; 5-4, 67½c.; New-York Mills, 55c. Prints—Garners, 32c.; Duchess, B, 27c.; Lowell dark and light, 27½c.; Merrimack, W, 34c.@32½c.; Spragues, 32c.; Amoskeag pink, 31c.; purple, 30c.; shirting, 29c.; D and L, 29c. Mourning, 28½c.; Swiss rudy, 30c. Flannels are in more active demand. Heavy Woolens quite active and firm. The general market is quiet. The following dispatches bulletined in the New-York Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston, Oct. 20.—Prices steady. Trade a little better. No change in domestic or foreign goods. Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Market for cotton goods unchanged and firm. Woolens well sold up, and heavy goods more active. Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Trade quiet. Standard sheetings and cotton firm. Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—Dry goods market more active. Louisville, Oct. 20.—Dry goods unchanged. Trade moderate; considerable falling off this week compared with last. Money light. Exchange ⅛c. discount; buying and selling at par to 1-10 discount. St. Louis, Oct. 20.—Trade better to-day. Holders selling freely. Chicago, Oct. 20.—Continued active demand for woolens. Cotton in fair supply. Prints and delaines unchanged. Standard sheetings, 37c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and has again declined 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., closing quite heavily. Sales since our last add up 7,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 65@$8; poor to choice Extra State at $8@$8 50, chiefly at $8 05@$8 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$9 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superior State and Western	$7 65	@$8 00
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00	@12 50
Extra Genesee	8 60	@12 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 1,050 bbls., at $9 50@$10 85 for poor to good, and $10 90@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $8 25@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and quiet, including Superfine at $7 50@$8 75 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 75 for Western, $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 170 bbls.

EGGS—The receipts of Eggs are small and prices are firmer. The demand is good, and sales are made mostly at the mark. We quote: State and Jersey, 38c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 36c.@37c.; Western, by express, 37c.@38c.; Canada, 37c.@38c., per dozen.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds of foreign, at former prices. Domestic Fruits are heavy and cheaper. Apples are in full supply, and the market is easier, with a fair demand. Grapes are lower, with only a moderate demand. We quote: Apples, fancy Western, $5@$6; do. mixed do., $4@$5; do. common do., $3@$4, ℘ bbl. Pears, Sickles, $14@$18; do. Louise Don de Jersey, $14@$15; do. Virgilieu, $12@$18, ℘ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@12c.; do. Concord, 12c.@15c.; do. hothouse, 20c.@40c., ℘ lb. Cranberries, Eastern, $11@$12; do. Jersey and Long Island, $10@$11 ℘ bbl. New Dried Apples are scarce as yet, very few arriving. The market is firmer, with an active demand: Dried Apples, New, 14c.@15c.; do. do. Old State, 12½c.@13½c.; do. do. Western, 11c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Peaches, peeled, 30c.@32c.; do. unpeeled, 18c.@20c., ℘ lb. Cherries, new pitted, 30c.@35c.; Blackberries, 22c.@24c. ℘ lb. Raspberries, 30c.@35c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at a further material reduction in prices. Sales since our last of 61,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $2 65; Red Western, (Winter,) at $2 20; Amber Wisconsin at $1 72@$1 78; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 72; Amber State at $2 24@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request but at irregular prices, the market closing more firmly. Sales 75,000 bushels, at 72c.@83c. for damaged and unsound, and 83c.@88½c. for sound mixed Western ℘ bushel. Western Oats have been in more request at 57c.@59c. for sound, and 50c.@55c. for unsound; State at 59c. ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal. Barley continues dull and heavy. Barley Malt continues inactive, at $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel. Sales, 2,200 bushels. The market for Beans is without much change; New continue scarce and move readily at quotations; Old, good quality, are in better demand and firmer. New Marrows, $2@$2 20; New Kidneys, $2@$2 25; New Mediums, $1 75@$2; Mixed Lots, $1 50@$1 60; Peas, Canada, $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel.

HAY—Continues in fair request at 55c.@90c. for North River bale ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request at from 10c.@45c. for one-year old, and 20c.@60c. for poor to prime new, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been less active but held quite firmly.

METALS—Copper has been in more request at somewhat firmer prices. Iron is inactive, but held firmly. Lead is attracting more attention, at buoyant prices. Spelter and Tin have been sparingly dealt in at previous figures. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32½c.@33½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $51@$53; No. 2, $48@$49; Scotch Pig, $51@$53; English Bar Iron, $90@$110, (from first hands and from store) for common, and $97 50@$115, (from first hands and from store,) for refined ℘ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 75@$10 ℘ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.; Straits Tin at 26½c.@27c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 27½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 90c.@$1 15; English Island at 65c.@85c.; Cuba Muscovado at 65c.@85c.; Clayed Cuba at 55c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $6 75@$8; and Resin at $7 50@$23 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 83@$1 88; Crude Sperm at $2 32@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $2 35@$2 45; Linseed Oil at $1 47@$1 48 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more freely offered, and has been in less request to-day, at 36½c.@37½c. for Crude; 61c.@62½c. for Refined, in bond; 79c.@82c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The supply of Potatoes continues good, and the demand is active at our quotations. Other vegetables remain in fair supply: Potatoes, Mercers, $2 25@$2 50; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 75@$1 87; Peach Blows, $2@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $2 75@$3; Onions, Red, $1 75@$2; Onions, White, $2 25@$2 50, ℘ bbl. Cabbages, new, ℘ 100, $3@$5; Turnips, Russia, new, ℘ bbl., $1@$1 25; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ℘ basket, 75c.@$1; Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl., $1@$1 25; Pumpkins, ℘ 100, $3@$8.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, mainly on speculation, at decidedly higher prices. Sales since our last of 11,750 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$34, closing at $34 for Mess; $27@$27 75, closing at $27 75 for Prime Mess; $26 50@$27 for Prime ℘ bbl.; sales, also, 2,250 bbls. Mess, November delivery, seller's option, at $32@$32 50 ℘ bbl.; and 500 bbls. Mess, packing of 1865-6, deliverable within four months from Dec. 1, seller's option, at $31 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been scarce and nominal, at 17c.@17½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams. Bacon rules dull and heavy. Lard is doing better to-day. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 24½c.@29c. for common to choice, ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand and firmer, at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 75 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unaltered. Butter is in moderate demand, at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 28c.@42c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese is inactive at 14½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.55	@60
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.55	@60
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℘ lb.	.45	@50
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℘ lb.	.40	@45
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb.	.48	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb.	.46	@48
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb.	.43	@45
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb.	.45	@46
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb.	.43	@44
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb.	.40	@42
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb.	.38	@42
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	.35	@40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	.32	@36
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	.32	@36
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb.	.28	@30
Grease Butter—original firkins, ℘ lb.	.16	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18	@18½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17	@17½
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@16

RICE—Has been quiet at former figures.

SALT—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm.

SEEDS—Have attracted less attention, and have been quoted heavy, including Clover at 14c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $3 30@$3 70 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand at about previous prices.

SPICES—Have been in less request and quite heavy, though the principal holders have not been disposed to make any important concessions.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13⅝c.@15½c., and 1,170 boxes Havana, part at 14¼c. ℘ lb. Refined sugars have been in moderate demand at 16½c.@21c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 21c.; Granulated, 20¾c.; Ground, 20¾c.; White, A, 19½c.; Yellow, C, 18½c., cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales have been reported of 67,000 lbs., at from 24c.@26c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been more active. Sales having been made of 195,000 lbs. at 14½c.@15c.; also 21,000 lbs. Grease at 16c.@19c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand at rather easier prices, though most holders ask full rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 30 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 200 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.; 100 bales Sea Island do., at ½d., ℘ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. For London, 850 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Corn, at 8d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Malta, a vessel, with 150 hhds. Tobacco, at $12.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 24th day of August, 1865, DANIEL CLAFFY was murdered at the "Lion Brewery," on 110th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the City of New-York, and the murderer or murderers have not yet been arrested. Now, therefore, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid on the arrest and conviction of the said murderer or murderers, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney or Judge before whom the said murderer or murderers shall have been tried and convicted, that in his opinion the person applying for such reward is legally entitled to the same, but such claim shall be deemed forfeited in case such certificate be not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the conviction of the said murderer or murderers.

Given under my hand at the City Hall of the City of New-York, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1865.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 20th day of October, 1865, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1865:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 18, 1865.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of 10 per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.
WM. H. KING, Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CARPENTER & BOARDMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANSDALE BOARDMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.

EDWARD P. CARPENTER will continue the stock commission business at No. 4 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

Sixth Senatorial District,
Comprising Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.
FOR SENATOR—GILBERT C. DEANE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, IN A BROADWAY car, a pocket-book containing a small sum of money and some visiting cards. A reward given if left at No. 67 West 37th-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3 and Evening at 7¾—MAZEPPA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—GODENSKI, &c. Evening—BIANCO—THE MILLINERS—OUR CLERKS.

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LOVE, AMBITION, RETRIBUTION—DICK THE NEWSBOY—THE CHAIN OF GUILT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SAM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—RAPPELKOFF, THE SPIRIT KING—MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—LES MISERABLES—THE POWER OF MUSIC—HERRMANN AND HELLER—HIGH DADDY.

AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Afternoon and Evening—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—THE REPUBLICAN COURT; OR, LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY.

DODWORTH HALL—No. 806 Broadway—TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

List of Union Meetings in the State of New-York.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

PLACES. SPEAKERS.

WESTFIELD—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
MALONE—GEORGE L. MAYNARD.
BATH—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
PATCHOGUE—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
CORNING—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
SENECA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

BUFFALO—Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
HORSEHEADS—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
NEWARK VALLEY—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
JORDAN—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ONEIDA—PATRICK CORBETT.
PLATTSBURGH—Hon. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, GEO. L. MAYNARD.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

DUNKIRK—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
OWEGO—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
WARSAW—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
PENN YAN—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
BROOKLYN—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Gen. E. W. HINKS.
FULTON—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ROME—PATRICK CORBET, Esq.
NEW-BERLIN—Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

JAMESTOWN—Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD.
WAVERLY—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
BATAVIA—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
AUBURN—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
NEWBURGH—Gen. S. F. CARY.
PORT BYRON—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
WATERTOWN—PATRICK CORBETT.
NORWICH—Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

ELLICOTTVILLE—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
BINGHAMTON—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
SYRACUSE—Gov. A. W. RANDALL, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBANY—Gen. S. F. CARY.
SANDY HILL—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
MEDINA—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ADAMS—PATRICK CORBETT.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

CANANDAIGUA—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
HOMER—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
OLEAN—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
MAYVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
LOCKPORT—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
SALEM—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
BOONVILLE—PATRICK CORBETT.
TROY—Gen. S. F. CAREY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

KINGSTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
BROADALBIN—Gen. S. F. CARY.
WELLSVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
CLAVERACK—Hon. W. K. PECK.
SCHENECTADY—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

CANTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBION—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bark *Wm. E. Anderson*, Capt. PIERCE, from Mobile, which arrived at this port on Thursday night, brought one passenger and four of the crew of the steamer *Atlanta* from New-Orleans, which vessel foundered in lat. 36, lon. 72, on the 15th inst. It appears that the vessel sprung a leak during the gale on the 14th inst., and soon afterward broke up. The five persons saved clung to a portion of the wreck, on which they remained until rescued on the 17th inst. The remainder of the crew, 34 in number, and 17 passengers, are supposed to have been lost, only one boat, containing four persons, having succeeded in leaving the ship. The vessel was quite new, and was valued at $150,000. Her cargo comprised 1,170 bales of cotton, valued at $600,000.

The particulars of the loss of the brig *Titania* were brought to this port by the United States ship *Florida*. When discovered by the *Florida*, the crew of the *Titania* were on a raft, constructed from the foreyard, part of the maintopmast, and two cabin doors, with which they had put off from their vessel when they saw she must go down in a few moments. The materials of which this raft was constructed were so scanty, that it sunk in the water till the crew were submerged to the waist. The rescued, ten in all, were completely exhausted, having been on the raft a day and a half without food. The crew informed their rescuers that while their vessel was in a sinking condition a bark passed within three miles of them, but took no notice of their signals.

It is stated that the counsel of JEFFERSON DAVIS has expressed a desire that his client be accorded immediate trial. The desire comes originally from DAVIS, who, it is said, has declared that he has "no fears for the issue," and that, therefore, the government will do him a great favor by arraigning him at the earliest possible moment. It is also reported that the recent favorable change in his every-day life was mainly the work of the President, and at this hour he has almost everything that he could ask save liberty itself, and the presence of his family about him.

At Boston, yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of FRANK RAMSEY, proprietor of the Mansion House, Charlestown, who was fatally stabbed early on Wednesday morning, by two drunken marines, named KENNEDY and HENNESY. The murderers were arrested at the Navy-yard Barracks, and committed for trial.

The inauguration of the great Philadelphia fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home will take place on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. President JOHNSON and Secretaries SEWARD and STANTON, and Gens. GRANT and MEADE and Admiral FARRAGUT will be present at the ceremony.

A number of the members of the North Carolina State Convention have asked Gov. HOLDEN for permission to use his name as a candidate in the approaching canvass. He consents, and declares that he belongs to the National Union party.

On the authority of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it is stated that there is no truth in the rumor that Dr. MUDD was tortured by means of the thumb-screw after his attempt to escape from the Tortugas.

Ex-Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, has been elected United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The vote was 100 to 26. It is said that a majority of the Legislature are in favor of the admission of negro testimony.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, accompanied by Judge LOCHRANE, of Georgia, called on the President yesterday morning, and had an interview lasting an hour and a half.

The steamer *Sunset*, sunk near Augusta, in the Missouri River, on Thursday. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $33,000; insured for $15,000 or $20,000.

The reported death of Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, member of Congress from the Washington, Penn., district, is denied. He was very low, but is recovering.

The Republicans of Colorado have nominated WILLIAM GILPIN for Governor and GEORGE M. CHILCOTT for member of Congress.

LOCAL NEWS.

The thirty-sixth annual fair of the American Institute closed on Thursday evening, being a complete success. The list of premiums in the horticultural department was published in yesterday's TIMES; the remainder of the list will not be ready until to-day. About three hundred medals of gold, silver and bronze, and a large number of diplomas, will be awarded.

Breadstuffs were comparatively quiet, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were lower. Provisions were in more demand, especially Mess Pork, which, under heavy purchases on speculative account, advanced materially. Cotton was depressed and lower. Groceries were quiet but steady. Metals were in more request. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The price of Gold fell off, yesterday, to 146@146¼, and Exchange was weaker than before the *Scotia's* news. Money in active demand, and the Railway speculation in something of a panic about 1 o'clock, but subsequently recovered part of the decline.

The Meeting Last Night.

The reader will see by the crowded state of our columns that we lack room to comment upon the grand Union demonstration of last evening. It was all that could be desired; the attendance was immense, and the audience composed of the solid, substantial workingmen and capitalists of the city. We give all the space to a sketch of the proceedings.

Wendell Phillips' Denunciations of President Johnson and the Union Party.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has opened upon President JOHNSON in the same way as his old philippics against President LINCOLN. The cause of his wrath, this time, is that President JOHNSON does not force negro suffrage upon the South. There is no measure to the tirade which this "sin of omission" evokes from this reveller in contumely. This is morally worth nothing. It is a thing of course. No public man ever did or ever will live in this country that was secure from this man's railing. He is nothing if not censorious. But his objurgations in this particular case have a certain significance from their breadth of sweep. He denounces not only President JOHNSON, but the whole Republican party for supporting him. He declares that "there has not been a single Republican convention that has not indorsed the President;" that "the Republican party has not dared to utter the word suffrage—has not dared to deny the President's plan." Thereupon he proceeds to annihilate the Republican party. He avers that the party no longer exists—that there is nothing left of it but "a spectre walking through the country in its shroud." This summary dispatch by the single arm of WENDELL PHILLIPS of a party that has just prostrated again to the dust the Democratic party in Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa is an exquisite piece of absurdity. Yet the *animus* with which it is done is worth something as an index of the real relations between this extreme radicalism, and that great party which raised ANDREW JOHNSON to power and constitutes his chief support.

This arch-radical sends the Republican party to limbo for not accepting a test which the late Copperhead party insists has been accepted by it. He curses it with bell-and-candle for not doing what the late Copperhead party affects to curse it for doing. There is a notable contradiction between these enemies of the Republican party. PHILLIPS keeps closer to the fact, though he puts the fact to a very bad use. What he says is historically true, that every Republican convention has indorsed President JOHNSON, and that the party, as a party, does not include negro suffrage among its issues. That question is an open question with it. It has various phases, each of which admits of a great deal of discussion. Would it be a good thing for the blacks? Would it be a good thing for Southern society as a whole? Would it be a good thing for the country? Has the National Government any power to establish it? Could it be done compatibly with the constitution? If forced upon the Southern States against their will, how could its continuation be guaranteed after they had resumed their place in the Union? Mr. PHILLIPS himself says that paper pledges would be worthless. What other guarantees are possible? Are the States to be kept under military government indefinitely? That would prevent all suffrage, white and black alike. The more the subject has been discussed, the more has it been seen to be encompassed with difficulties, and the more hearty has been the acquiescence in the wise conclusion of President JOHNSON to begin at least the work of reconstruction without any definitive judgment upon it, and leaving it to the deliberations of Congress. President JOHNSON is willing to trust it there, and so is the Union party, to which four-fifths of the members of each House belong.

This question is not a party issue, and cannot be made one—not a whit more than can the policy of expelling all the freedmen from the country, as was strongly advocated in the Democratic Cooper Institute meeting the other evening. The real matter to be decided in the remaining Fall elections is precisely what has been decided in the elections which have already taken place—whether power is to be intrusted to the party which sustained the war and saved the nation, or to the party which sought to balk the war, and bring about a ruinous peace. The question to be passed upon is, *which party has the better title to confidence*. No false imputation, no sophistry, no jugglery, can prevent the people from voting directly upon that point and no other. It is as inevitable as the prime concern of a practical business man in determining between two applicants for a responsible trust under him, one of whom had just come from Sing Sing and the other from the faithful discharge of the most arduous duties in another situation. The foremost inquiry is not whether you will do this or that, but *Who are you?*

☞ If there be anything of the sense of pride and honor that the Democracy used to boast of left, how it must be humiliated to see their State Convention, after *stealing* a Platform, *borrow* candidates from other parties and factions? How the old chiefs, who departed before the Democracy was thus dishonored, would storm if they were permitted to come back and catch RICHMOND, CAGGER & Co. running a hybrid State ticket?

☞ Why, inquired a Union man, of a War Democrat, don't your party run your own men for Secretary of State and Comptroller? Because, during the war, SEYMOUR, PARKER and the Woods used up the party, and we are endeavoring to retrieve on "borrowed capital."

☞ FERNANDO WOOD, while the Secessionists were secretly inaugurating rebellion, flared up because Superintendent KENNEDY stopped the shipment of muskets, while during the rebellion his brother communicated information to the rebels, in cypher, through his paper. Now that the Democracy has become loyal—when loyalty costs nothing—they nominate "BEN" for Senator, and agree to make "FERNANDY" Mayor!

☞ Gen. SLOCUM's apostacy excited very general surprise. Those who had known him always as a Whig and Republican could not imagine what induced his desertion. But it is clear enough now. The great cotton swindle furnishes a solution. A Whig nominee with such a RECORD would have been slaughtered. "It takes" the ægis of Democracy to shield a candidate against the effect of such exposure of military misconduct.

☞ On the second page of this sheet we give a synopsis of the contents of the latest issued volume of Diplomatic Correspondence; an account of the loss of the steamship *Atlanta*; an article on the Internal Revenue Commission; and the mass of our local news.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 20.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It being generally known that rooms had been taken in a prominent hotel, yesterday, for Mr. STEPHENS and his party, quite a gathering of the curious and wonder-loving was in waiting at the hour of the arrival of the party last evening, and the numbers increased up to 10 o'clock, the sight-seekers, hoping to get a good view of Mr. STEPHENS. He was only visible, however, as he passed from the vehicle into the hotel. During the evening he was called upon by Gens. HOOKER and TERRY, and other distinguished persons. This morning at about 10 o'clock Mr. STEPHENS called at the White House and gained an audience with the President. There was no official matter involved in the visit, but Mr. STEPHENS called to express his gratitude for the Executive clemency recently extended to him, and to assure the President that he might hereafter rely upon him as a faithful and sincere supporter of the Government of the United States, and that he would do all in his power to cultivate fraternal feelings and devotion to the Union among the people of all sections. The meeting was cordial, dignified and most respectful.

A LONG CABINET SESSION.

The cabinet session to-day was of unusual duration, and was attended by all the members except Mr. SEWARD, who is yet absent from the city.

CORRECTION.

The paragraph concerning Dr. W. J. McDERMOTT in last night's dispatches, was erroneous, in so far as it states that he was mustered out of the service. Dr. McDERMOTT has asked to be mustered out of the service, but it is not yet known that his request will be complied with.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GOV. HOLDEN.

He Declares that Every Dollar of the Rebel War Debt Should Be Repudiated.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 20.

The Raleigh papers of yesterday publish a telegram from the President to Gov. HOLDEN, declaring that every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion should be repudiated finally and forever, and expressing the hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government.

Adjournment of the State Convention—Ordinance Relative to the Rebel War Debt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Oct. 20.

The State Convention adjourned last evening, to assemble again on the fourth Monday of May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future Legislature assuming or paying any debt created, directly or indirectly, for the prosecution of the rebellion. This is a triumph for Gov. HOLDEN and the loyal element. The Copperheads and enemies of the government favored the assumption of the rebel State debt.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Sharkey Elected United States Senator to Fill Jeff. Davis' Unexpired Term—The Legislature in Favor of Negro Testimony.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Oct. 19.

The Legislature has indorsed the course of Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY by electing him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of JEFF. DAVIS, commencing March 4, 1863, by an overwhelming majority—100 to 26—over FULTON ANDERSON. There was no election to fill the unexpired term of ALBERT G. BROWN.

A majority of the Legislature is in favor of negro testimony.

Mr. SHANNON, of Clarion County, has been elected Public Printer.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Reconstructing the Levees—Apprehensions of Negro Troubles—Restrictions on Sales of Real Estate Abandoned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 19.

Gov. WELLS has issued a proclamation calling for proposals to reconstruct the levee at the expense of the State.

A petition has been received from Gov. WELLS, from the citizens of Northern Louisiana, asking him to take steps to prevent threatened negro insurrections in that section. Of two negro regiments raised by Gen. BANKS, one was disbanded yesterday, and the other this week. Some of the papers say these regiments retain their organization notwithstanding their disbanding.

Gen. FULLERTON has issued a circular doing away with all restriction on the transfer or sale of real estate, and advising the parties to first ascertain whether the property is not under lien or in possession of the Bureau of Abandoned and Confiscated Property. It is stated that he intends, in a few days, making a large restoration of property.

The Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 20.

The resolution appointing a special committee to report upon certain discrepancies on the Prayer Book was adopted.

The Committee on Christian Education submitted a full report on this subject. The report very ably and at great length discusses the various departments of education at home in the Sunday school, the day school, and boarding school, and the college.

The object of the committe was to call attention particularly of parents to the want of a better education of the young in the principles, theories and doctrines of the Church.

The Committee on Canons reported a canon in reference to the formation of dioceses within the jurisdiction of foreign missionary bishops; also, an amendment to authorize the ordination of priests and deacons in those churches abroad which are not under missionary jurisdiction, such as the church in Paris, and also in Hayti.

The amendments are made in concurrence with the action in the House of Bishops.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of the report of the Committee on Foreign Missionary Bishops, and the convention adjourned.

A Passenger Steamship Ashore—No Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Circassian*, Capt. CAVENDY, from Bremen for New-York, with 650 passengers and 450 tons of freight, is ashore at Rocky Bay, near Arichat, Cape Breton. The vessel lays on a sandy beach. She had sprung a leak, and the Captain was obliged to run her ashore to save her. The water is up to her grate bars. The passengers and cargo were saved. The American Consul here has arranged, through Messrs. CUNARD, to have the *Delta*, now on the passage from St. John's to Sydney, proceed immediately to render assistance. At the request of the Consul, Admiral HOPE will also dispatch Her Majesty's steamship *Royalist* early in the morning, for the same purpose.

The Vacancy in the Marine Court Judgeship in the City of New-York.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 20.

The Governor has appointed A. J. DITTENHOEFFER Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Judge MCCARTHY, deceased.

Execution of Champ Ferguson.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 20.

The notorious guerrilla CHAMP FERGUSON was hung to-day. The execution was strictly private.

Execution of Magruder.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 20.

The guerilla HENRY C. MAGRUDER, in pursuance of his sentence, was hung in the yard of the military prison this afternoon.

Trial of Etheridge Closed.

CAIRO, Friday, Oct. 20.

The trial of EMERSON ETHERIDGE closed yesterday. The accused submitted his case without argument, and is confident of acquittal, except on the unimportant charge to which he pleaded guilty.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD

Cordial Reception by His Neighbors at Auburn.

He Vindicates the Policy of the Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Friday, Oct. 20, 1865.

The friends and neighbors of Secretary SEWARD this afternoon availed themselves of the opportunity which his temporary presence at home afforded them, and paid him a visit to congratulate him upon his escape from assassination, to renew their expressions of friendship and sympathy, and to listen to whatever he might choose to say in reference to the present aspect of political affairs. On presenting themselves, Dr. HAWLEY, in their behalf, delivered the following brief address:

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HAWLEY.

Mr. SEWARD: Your friends and neighbors are gathered in this informal manner to welcome you home once more, amid these familiar scenes and cherished associations. A cordial and affectionate greeting always awaits you in Auburn. Whenever you have come back to us, whether from journeyings in other lands, or to seek temporary relief from public cares, in times of peace or war, we have claimed the privilege of neighbors and fellow townsmen, to take you by the hand and listen to your words of cheer and counsel. Time and events have strengthened those bonds of friendship and made them sacred. The trials and sufferings, personal and national, which have come of the war, now happily ended, have taught us all lessons of patience and wisdom, brotherly kindness and charity. No sorrow in the sum of agony which the nation has paid for its life, conspicuous or obscure, has been in vain. The path of duty in these terrible times has indeed proved the path of sacrifice. They who stood at the head of the government and bore the daily burden did not ask others to brave dangers which they shunned themselves—they counted not their own lives dear unto them. Our beloved President, whose worth none could have known as you knew it, and whose labors and perils you shared so largely, must at last make his grave with the martyrs of liberty to complete the sacrifice.

It has been your lot, my dear sir, after a long and honored service of the State, and in the orderings of a wise Providence, to take a chief part in the momentous events of the past five years. The whole world knows where you have stood, and what you have done and suffered toward the result over which all now rejoice. Need I say that in your high and difficult position you have had our support and confidence, our sympathy and our prayers. The blow from the assassin's hand which struck you down, smote our hearts. The great national bereavement put on a deeper gloom, because of the peril which hung over your life, and the lives of your household, which has always been a part of ourselves. We wept with you when the life dear to you as your own was taken. We rejoiced with you when the life which was bound up in yours was restored.

I know you will pardon this allusion to events which have endeared you to your friends and neighbors not only, but have attracted public sympathy at home and abroad. They make this interview one of thoughtful and tender interest. They lift public life out of the sphere of personal ambition and partisan strife, and invest it with sacred memories. And now, through the mercy of God, who has wrought this great deliverance for our common country, and has given to all the measure of wisdom and courage, and sacrifice which the time demanded, we greet you to-day, in renewed health and vigor, hopeful for the future, as in the past, still at your post and taking your part in the more congenial task of restoring to the whole country the blessings of peace and union and liberty. May our Heavenly Father ever have you and your family in His care; and may it please Him so to guide all who have charge of public trusts, as to fulfill the best hopes we cherish for ourselves and for all men.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

MY GOOD FRIENDS: A meeting with you here from time to time, as opportunity serves and duty permits, is not merely a privilege, but even a blessing. Your greeting on this occasion comes in the season when fruits are clustered around us, although the leaves above our heads and the grass beneath our feet are yet fresh and green. The assemblage which has gathered to express to me its good wishes, harmonizes with the season and the scene. However youthful a townsman of Auburn is, he is nevertheless habitually thoughtful; however old, he is yet always cheerful and hopeful. This particular greeting calls up not mere fancies, but memories—some new and others old; some pleasing, others mournful; some private, others public; with all of which, however, you all are intimately and generously associated; and those memories have become so indelibly impressed upon me, that they seem to me to constitute a part of my very being. We have met occasionally during the past five years, but always under circumstances which were painful, and which excited deep solicitude. You freely gave me your sympathies then, even when my visits were hurried; when my appeals to you, and through you to more distant fellow-citizens, to make new efforts and sacrifices for our suffering country, must have seemed querulous and exacting; and when either public or private anxieties denied me the privilege of even temporary rest and calmness. Who that labored under the weight of a disproportionate responsibility could have rested or been at ease, when the land which he ought to love, with more than earthly affection, was threatened every day with a violent dissolution of its political institutions, to be too quickly followed by domestic anarchy, and afterward by imperial, and possibly foreign despotism. Would to God that the patriots of Mexico had never, in the midst of her civil comotions, taken to themselves the comfort of indifference and repose. But all is now changed. The civil war is ended. Death has removed his victims; liberty has crowned her heroes, and humanity has canonized her martyrs; the sick and the stricken are cured; the surviving combatants are fraternizing; and the country, the object of our just pride and lawful affection, once more stands collected and composed, firmer, stronger, and more majestic than ever before, without one cause of dangerous discontent at home, and without an enemy in the world. [Applause.] Why should we not felicitate each other on this change, and upon the new prospects which open before us. These prospects, however, cover a broad field. I could not rightly tax your kindness so much as to survey the whole of it; and even if I were willing, you would kindly remember that at the present moment my power of speech is abridged. Only magnanimous themes are worthy of your intellectual understanding, or compatible with the feelings which have moved this interview. We have lost the great and good President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He had reached a stage of moral consideration when his name alone, if encircled with a martyr's wreath, would be more useful to humanity at large than his personal efforts could be beneficial to any one country as her chosen chief magistrate. He is now associated with WASHINGTON. The two American chiefs, though they are dead, still live, and they are leading the entire human race in a more spirited progress toward fields of broader liberty and higher civilization. [Applause.] In the place of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we have a new President. To most of you he is personally unknown. The people around me, with their customary thoughtfulness, are inquiring of those who are nearer to him than themselves what manner of man ANDREW JOHNSON is and what manner of President he may be expected to be. When, in 1861 treason, laying aside, for the moment, the already obnoxious mask of slavery, and investing itself with the always attractive and honored robes of democratic freedom, flashed its lurid light through the Senate-chamber and announced, as already completed, a dissolution of the Union, then, a leader, who should be at first a Senatorial and afterward a popular leader, was required, to awaken sleeping loyalty and patriotism throughout the land, to rouse its unconscious hosts and to inspire them with the resolution needed to rescue the constitution, suppress the rebellion and preserve the integrity of the republic. [Applause.] To me, reason seemed to suggest, in this case, as a necessity resulting from circumstances, that that leader, while he should be a capable, inflexible and devoted patriot, should also be a citizen of a hesitating Border State—a slaveholder in practice, though not in principle, and yet in principle and association a Democrat. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, completely filled those complex conditions, and with the consent of the whole American people he assumed the great responsibility. [Loud applause.] The insurrection soon became flagitious, insolent, defiant, and announced, to the astonishment of mankind, that the pretended free empire which it was building by usurpation within forbidden borders was founded upon the corner-stone of slavery! The newly inaugurated President, LINCOLN, with decision, not unaccompanied by characteristic prudence, announced that thenceforth slavery should be deemed and treated as a public enemy. [Applause.] ANDREW JOHNSON accepted the new conditions of his popular leadership which this announcement created, and thenceforward he openly, freely and honestly declared, not only that the erection of the new edifice should be prevented, but the corner-stone of slavery itself, the rock of all our past as well as of all our then future dangers, should be uplifted and removed, and cast out from the republic. [Renewed applause.] Whatever may have been thought by you, or by me, or by others, at that time, it is now apparent that the attempted revolution culminated when the national banner was for the first time successfully replanted by our gallant army on the banks of the Cumberland, and when Tennessee, first among the Border States which had been reluctantly carried into the rebellion, offered once more a foothold and a resting-place to the authorities of the Union. From that time, while it was yet necessary to prosecute the war with such energies as human nature had never before exerted, it was at the same time equally needful, with wisdom which has never been surpassed, to prosecute the beneficent work of restoring the Union, and harmonizing the great political family which, although it had been temporarily distracted, was destined, nevertheless, to live and grow forever under that majestic protection. [Loud applause.] The abolition of slavery was thenceforth equally an element of persistent war and of returning peace. [Continued applause.] He neither reads history with care nor studies the ways of Providence with reverence, who does not see that, for the prosecution of these double, diverse, and yet equally important purposes of war and peace, ANDREW JOHNSON was fitly appointed to be a Provisional Governor in Tennessee—the first of a series of Provisional Governors afterward to be assigned to the insurrectionary States, and was subsequently elected Vice-President, and in the end constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States. [Renewed applause.] We are continually hearing debates concerning the origin and authority of the plan of restoration. New converts, North and South, call it the President's plan. All speak of it as if it were a new and recent development. On the contrary, we now see that it is not specially ANDREW JOHNSON'S plan, nor even a new plan in any respect. It is *the* plan which abruptly yet distinctly offered itself to the last administration, at the moment I have before recalled, when the work of restoration was to begin: at the moment when, although by the world unperceived, it did begin, and it is the only plan which thus seasonably presented itself; and therefore is the only possible plan which then or ever afterward could be adopted. [Great applause.] This plan, although occasionally requiring variation of details, nevertheless admits of no substantial change or modification. It could neither be enlarged nor contracted. State conventions in loyal States, however favorable, in disloyal States however hostile, could not lawfully or effectually disallow it; and even the people themselves, when amending the Constitution of the United States, are only giving to that plan its just and needful sovereign sanction. In the meantime, the executive and legislative authorities of Congress can do no more than discharge their proper functions of protecting the recently insurgent States from anarchy during the intervening period while this plan is being carried into execution. [Applause.] It is essential to this plan that the insurrectionary States shall, by themselves and for themselves, accept and adopt this plan, and thereby submit themselves to and recognize the national authority. This is what I meant when I said to Mr. ADAMS, in a passage which you may possibly recall, that in the sense in which the word *subjugation* was then used by the enemies of the United States, at home and abroad, it was not the expectation or purpose of this government that the Southern States should be subjugated; but that I thought that those States would be brought, by the judiciously mingled exercise of pressure and persuasion, to a condition in which they would voluntarily return to their allegiance. This was the explanation which Mr. ADAMS gave to Lord PALMERSTON, the Prime Minister of England, when that great, and, as I trust, not unfriendly statesman, said that he did not believe that the Federal Union could be restored, because he knew that while any man can lead a horse to the water, no man could make him drink. The plan, therefore, recognizes not the destruction, nor even the subversion of States, but their active existence; and it reasons from facts as they are, not from assumed or possible changes to be effected by continual war, much less does it reason from mere chimeras. [Applause.] This absolute existence of the States which constitute the republic is the most palpable of all the facts with which the American statesman has to deal. If many have stumbled over it into treason and rebellion, the fact, for all legitimate deductions and purposes, nevertheless remains. In a practical sense, at least, the States were before the American Union was. Even while they where colonies of the British crown, they still were embryo States—several, free, self-existing and indestructible. Our Federal Republic exists, and henceforth and forever must exist, through, not the creation but the combination of these several, free, self-existing, stubborn States. These States are not stakes driven into the ground by an imperial hand, nor are they posts hauled together, squared and hewed, and so erected losely upon it; but they are living, growing, majestic trees, whose roots are widely spread and interlaced within the soil, and whose shade covers the earth. [Applause.] If at any time any of these trees shall be blown down or upturned by violence, it must be lifted up; again in its proper place, and sustained by kindly hands until it has renewed its natural stability and erectness. [Applause.] If at any time the American Union is fractured through a lesion of one of its limbs, that limb must be restored to soundness before due constitutional health and vigor can be brought back to the whole system. If one of these limbs offend, we have indeed the power—and I will not cavil about the right—to cut it off and cast it away from us; but when we should have done that, we would have then done just what other nations less wise than ourselves have done, that have submitted unnecessarily to amputation, and given up a material portion of their strength, to save themselves from apprehended destruction. We know the inherent strength, vitality and vigor of the whole American people. We neither passionately torment any offending limb, nor consent to its being cut off, because we know that all of our limbs are capable of being restored, and all are necessary to the prolongation of our national life. [Applause.] You will ask whether a reconciliation which follows so closely upon military coercion, can be relied upon. Can it be sincere? Can it be permanent? I answer, Do you admit separation to be in any case possible? Does anybody now believe that it ever will hereafter become possible? Will you yourselves now or ever consent to it? You answer all these questions in the negative. Is not reconciliation, then, not only desirable, but imperative? Is any other reconciliation, under the circumstances, possible? Certainly you must accept this proposed reconciliation, or you must purpose to delay and wait until you can procure a better one. Good surgery requires that even simple fractures, much more compound ones, shall be healed, if possible, at the first intension. Would not delay necessarily prolong anarchy? Are you sure that you can procure a better reconciliation after prolonged anarchy, without employing force? Who will advocate the employment of force merely to hinder and delay, through prolonged anarchy, a reconciliation which is feasible and perfectly consistent with the constitution? In what part of the constitution is written the power to continue civil war against succumbing States for ultimate political triumph? What would this be but, in fact, to institute a new civil war, after one had ended with the complete attainment of the lawful objects for which it was waged. Congress and the administration have power to levy wars against foreign States for whatever cause they see fit. Congress and the President have a right to accept or even make war against any part of the people of the United States only under their limited power to suppress sedition and insurrection, and for that purpose only. What then? Must we give up the hope of further elevation of classes in the several States without any new guarantees for individual liberty and progress? By no means. Marching in this path of progress and elevation of masses is what we have been doing always in the season of peace, and what we have been doing still more effectually in the prosecution of the war. It is a national march, as onward and irresistible as the late conflict between free and slave labor was vigorous and irrepressible. [Enthusiastic applause.] The plan of reconciliation we are pursuing has given us two great national advances in this progress of moral and political elevation, which are now to be made fast and firmly fixed. First, it secures a voluntary abolition of slavery by every State which has engaged in insurrection; and secondly, it must secure and does secure an effectual adoption by the late slave States themselves of the amendment of the Federal Constitution, which declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall ever hereafter exist in any part of the United States. [Applause. The people who have so steadily adhered to the true path of Democratic progress and civilization through all the seductions of peace, and through so many difficulties and at such fearful cost in war, will now have new inducements and encouragements to persevere in that path until they shall have successfully reduced to a verity the sublime assertion of the political equality of all men, which the founders, in their immortal declaration laid down as the true basis of American Union. [Prolonged applause.] It is certain that the plan of reconciliation which I have thus largely explained, must and will be adopted. [Applause.] It may, however, be hindered or hastened. How can it be hindered? You are yourselves aware of the answer when you fasten upon any violent, factious or seditious exhibition of passion or discontent in any of the lately rebellious States and argue from it the failure of the plan. You argue justly Every turbulent and factious person in the lately insurrectionary States is resisting, hindering and delaying the work of restoration to the extent of his ability. But the case is precisely the same with ourselves. Manifestations of doubt, distrust, crimination, contempt or defiance, in the loyal States, are equally injurious, and equally tend to delay the work of reconciliation. How, then, shall it be hastened? I reply, virtually, in the language of the President—in the spirit of the constitution and in harmony, not only with our politics, but with our religion—"We must trust each other." [Applause.] Can we not trust each other? Once we were friends. We have since been enemies. We are friends again. [Renewed applause.] But, whether in friendship or in enmity, in peace or in war, we are and can be nothing else [illegible] other than brethren. [Loud applause.] A [illegible] evenings ago, an hundred Southern men, who recently had been more or less influential and leading revolutionists, visited my house at Washington. They were frank, unreserved and earnest in their assurances of acquiescence and reconciliation, as I also was in mine. Happily, a party of intelligent Englishmen were in my dwelling at the same time. I introduced the late rebels to the representatives of sympathizing England, and I said to the parties: "You lately each of you thought that the Southern men preferred British rule to citizenship in the United States." While the Englishmen individually disclaimed, both parties promptly answered, as they now do, that that idea was not merely a delusion, but an absurd mistake. They now knew that even during the excitement of the war, the American citizen, whether North or South, really preferred his own countrymen of every section to any other people in the world. Some of you fear that the President may be too lenient to those Southern leaders who plunged the country into the calamities of civil war. Except those of you who have been maimed or bereaved, has any of you suffered more of wrong, insult and insolence at the hands of those leaders than he has? Can we not forget where he can forgive? Are you aware that his terms of amnesty to offenders are far more rigorous than those which were offered by ABRAHAM LINCOLN? Have you ever seen the majesty of law more firmly maintained than it has been by him in the exercise of discriminating clemency? [Applause.] Some of you seem to have been slightly disturbed by professions or demonstrations of favor toward the President, made by parties who have heretofore opposed his administration, as well as the administration of his predecessor. [Laughter.] And you ask: May not the President yet prove unfaithful to us? For myself, I laid aside partisanship, if I had any, in 1861, when the salvation of the country demanded that sacrifice. It is not, therefore, my purpose to descend to mere partizanship now. ANDREW JOHNSON laid aside, I am sure, whatever of partisanship he had, at the same time. [Applause.] That noble act did not allow, but, on the other hand, it forbade, collusion by the friends of the Union with opponents of the policies of the war and of reconciliation which the government has found it necessary to pursue. Duty requires absolute and uncompromising fidelity to the supporters of those policies, whosoever, and of whatsoever party, they may be. [Applause.] ANDREW JOHNSON has practiced that fidelity against the violence of enemies, to the sacrifice of his fortune, the hazard of his liberty, and even the peril of his life. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The same fidelity is still identified with the success of those policies, and, of course, is necessary to the achievement of their magnificent ends. [Loud applause.] Why should he now abandon those policies, and desert time-honored and favored supporters, merely because the dawning success of our efforts has compelled former opponents to approve and accept them? [Renewed applause.] Patriotism and loyalty equally, however, require that fidelity in this case shall be mutual. Be ye faithful therefore on your part, and although the security I offer is unnecessary and superfluous, yet I will guarantee fidelity on his part [Renewed cheering.] Those who hitherto opposed the President, but now profess to support him, either are sincere or insincere. Time must prove which is the fact. If they are sincere, who that has a loyal heart must not rejoice in their late though not too long delayed conversion? If they are insincere, are we either less sagacious, or have we less ability now than heretofore to counteract treachery to the national cause? Perhaps you fear the integrity of the man. I confess, with a full sense of my accountability, that among all the public men whom I have met or with whom I have been associated or concerned, in this or any other country, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from personal caprice and selfish ambition than ANDREW JOHNSON; none to be more purely and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good will to mankind. I hope I have said enough of the President. Shall I now speak of his associates in administration—the heads of the executive departments as they are called. I do it cheerfully, because now, for the first time, I am free to speak of them as I truly regard and esteem them. Heretofore I could not do so without inviting what might prove injurious debate—moreover, I could not do so without seeming to desire for myself some exemption from censure, some exercise of clemency, which self-respect forbade me personally to invoke. For the time I said to myself:

> My name is lost;
> By treason's tooth bare-gnawn and canker-bit.
> Yet I am noble as the adversary
> I come to cope."

[Applause.] That time has passed away. The present and the last administrations are inseparably allied. Their work is now either completely done, or its end is near at hand. The heads of departments in these allied administrations are now separable without injury to the national safety and welfare. Each is entitled to his proper merit, and each must be content to bear his distinct responsibility. We have had three Secretaries of the Treasury. I believe that the fiscal system under which the nation has been conducted through greater difficulties than any other country ever encountered, was not only wisely projected and efficiently organized by Mr. CHASE, but was the only one which, under the then existing circumstances, could have been successful. [Applause. There has been since no departure from that plan, nor any relaxation in pursuing it, by either his immediate successor, Mr. FESSENDEN, or by Mr. MCCULLOCH, the present incumbent. [Renewed applause.] Intricate financial questions must continue to present themselves from time to time, until we shall have turned the outgoing tide of debt, and begun to experience the incoming flow of surplus revenue. For myself, I can safely leave them to the care of the Secretary of the Treasury. [Applause.] We have had two Secretaries of War, Mr. CAMERON and Mr. STANTON. The period of the first was short; that of the last has been long. Of Mr. CAMERON I bear witness that he was in all things honest, earnest, zealous and patriotic. Of Mr. STANTON, I am to speak in even more exalted praise. [Applause.] My acquaintance with him began amid the hours of deep and overwhelming solicitude which filled what may justly be called an interregnum which occurred between the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, in November, 1860, and his inauguration, amid the dangers of revolution, siege and assassination in March, 1861, and while EDWIN M. STANTON was an acting member of the waning administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. From that time, through all the period which elapsed until April, 1865, when the siege of the capital was raised, and the fearful tragedy of the country was closed with the assassination of the Chief Magistrate who had saved it, I hourly saw and closely observed, by night and by day, the Secretary of War. I saw him organize and conduct a war of pure repression, greater than any war which mankind had before experienced. In all that time, I saw no great or serious error committed. I saw, as you have all seen, the greatest military results achieved—results which the whole world regarded as impossible. There is not one of those results that is not more or less directly due to the fertile invention, sagacious preparation, and indomitable perseverance and energy of the Secretary of War. [Applause.] I have never known him to express or even betray a thought in regard to our country which was not divine. What remains to be done, by exhibiting military force, in bringing the insurrectionary States out from anarchy into a condition of internal peace and coöperation with the government may be safely trusted to him. I am equally satisfied with the naval administration of Mr. WELLES; and yet I am bound to acknowledge that during the whole period of his service the navy has practically enjoyed the administration of two sagacious and effective chiefs. The Secretary of the Navy will himself, I am sure, approve and thank me for this tribute to his assistant, Capt. FOX. The department has achieved glory enough to divide between them. I apprehend neither now nor in any near future, any danger of maritime collision or conflict; but I think the maintenance of naval preparation equally advantageous both at home and abroad, with regard to questions which, without that precaution, might possibly arise. I am content to leave the responsibility of this case with Mr. WELLES. [Applause.] We have had three Secretaries of the Interior, or Home Department—Mr. SMITH, Mr. USHER, and Mr. HARLAN. Amid the tumults of war and the terror inspired by foreign conspiracies, the operations of the Home Department have all the while been carried on without arresting attention or even obtaining observation. It might be sufficient praise to say of its chiefs that now, when the time for scrutiny has come, those unobserved operations are found to have been faultless. But this is not all. A thousand, five thousand years hence, men will inquire when and by whom was projected and instituted the steam overland connection, which during all the interevening period, will be seen to have indissolubly bound the distant coasts of the Pacific to the shores of the Atlantic ocean. The answer will be, it was projected and instituted by the Secretaries of the Interior during the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] We have had two Postmaster-Generals. No more prudent or efficient one than MONTGOMERY BLAIR has ever presided in that department. [Applause.] In his successor, Mr. DENNISON, we find a practiced statesman, who, under the improved circumstances of our national condition, is giving us special and peculiar cause for satisfaction. He is promptly restoring the transportation of mails throughout the late theatre of war, and in that way performing an eminent part in the reconciliation of the American people. Watchful of the interests of external as well as of internal commerce, he has brought into action a new and direct postal line with Brazil, and thus has introduced us to more intimate intercourse with the States of South America. A year hence, we shall see him extending commercial, political and friendly connection to the islands of the Pacific and the great continents that lie beyond it. [Renewed applause.] I wish you all could understand Mr. SPEED, the Attorney-General, as I do. I do not know whether he is to be more admired for varied and accurate learning or for what seems to be an intutive faculty of moral philosophy. Only the delicate nervous system, which we all enjoy, but so seldom appreciate, seems to me to furnish a parallel for his quick sensibilities in the discovery and appreciation of truth. [Applause.] Firmer than most men in his convictions, and braver in his hopes of the progress of humanity, he is nevertheless temperate, thoughtful and wise in the conduct of administration. These are they who were or are the counselors and agents of the President of the United States during the eventful period through which we have passed. That they have always agreed from the first in deciding the momentous questions with which they were engaged is not asserted. A Cabinet which should agree at once on every such question would be no better or safer than one counselor. Our republican system, and the political system of every free country, requires, if not a "multitude of counselors," at least an aggregation and diverseness of counselors. But this I do maintain and confidently proclaim, that every important decision of the administration's has been wise. I maintain with equal firmness, and declare with still greater pleasure, the opinion that no council of government ever existed in a revolutionary period in any nation which was either more harmonious or more loyal to each other, to their chief, and to their country. [Applause.] Had this council been at any time less harmonious or less loyal, I should then have feared the downfall of the republic. Happily, I need not enter the field to assign honors to our military and naval chiefs. Their achievements, while they have excited the admiration, and won the affectionate gratitude of all our countrymen, have already become a grand theme of universal history. I omit to speak of foreign nations and of the proceedings of the government in regard to them for two reasons; first, because the discussion of such questions is for a season necessarily conducted without immediate publicity; the other is a reason I need not assign. Nevertheless, I may say in general terms this: We have claims upon foreign nations for injuries to the United States and her citizens, and other nations have presented claims against this government for alleged injuries to them or their subjects. Although these claims are chiefly of a personal and pecuniary nature, yet the discussion of them involves principles essential to the independence of States and harmony among the nations. I believe that the President will conduct this part of our affairs in such a manner as to yield and recover indemnities justly due, without any compromise of the national dignity and honor. With whatever jealousy we may adhere to our inherited prin-

ciple of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nations, the United States must continue to exercise, as always before our civil war they did exercise, a just and beneficent influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on this continent, and which are especially endeared to us by their adoption of republican institutions. [Applause.] That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been apprehended by the American people, when they fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again, in greater strength than ever. I am sure that this important interest has not been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutions, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and reinvigorated. [Applause.] When I shall see this progress successfully worked out on the American continent, I shall then look for the signs of its successful working throughout the other continents. [Applause.] It is thus that I think the administrations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON may be assumed as an epoch at which humanity will resume with new spirit and courage the career which, however slow, is nevertheless constantly directed toward the destruction of every form of human slavery, and the political equality of all men. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] And now, my dear friends and neighbors, after this pleasant interview, we part once more—you to continue, I hope with unabated success and pleasure, your accustomed domestic and social pursuits; I to return to the capital, there to watch and wait and work on a little longer. But we shall meet again. We came together to-day to celebrate the end of civil war. We will come together again under next October's sun, to rejoice in the restoration of peace, harmony and union throughout the land. Until that time I refrain from what would be a pleasant task—the forecasting of the material progress of the country, the normal increase of population by birth and immigration, and its diffusion over the now obliterated line of Mason and Dixon, to the Gulf of Mexico, and over and across the Rocky Mountains along the border of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. I say now only this: Go on, fellow-citizens, increase and multiply as you have heretofore done. Extend channels of internal commerce as the development of agricultural, foreign and national resources requires. Improve your harbors, consolidate the Union now while you can, without unconstitutionally centralizing the government, and henceforth you will enjoy, as a tribute of respect and confidence, that security at home and that consideration abroad which the maritime Powers of the world have of late, when their candor was specially needed, only reluctantly and partially conceded. [Applause.] May our Heavenly Father bless you and your families and friends, and have you all in His holy keeping until the rolling months shall bring around that happy meeting in 1866; and so, for the present, farewell. [Loud applause.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI's opera of "Norma" was given last night to the usual crowded and fashionable attendance. Mme. LUCCHI was the *Norma* and Mlle. BOSISIO the *Adelgisa*. The first-named lady was admirable in all the dramatic parts of the opera, and especially grand in the second act. Her voice, however, lacks the steadiness and purity necessary for the grand *scena* of the first act. Mlle. BOSISIO displayed a slight improvement on her previous efforts, but is yet timid, immature and unsatisfactory. She was heard to best advantage in the duet of the third act. Signor MASSIMILIANI sang excellently as *Pollio*, and Signor ANTONUCCI was equally good as *Proveso*.

The new opera of "Crispino e la Comare," will be brought out on Tuesday instead of Monday.

MATINEES.—There will be matinée performances at various places of amusement to-day, viz., at Niblo's Garden, ("Godenski," with both the RAVELS and Young America;) the Broadway Theatre, Dodworth's, (Blind TOM,) the Hippotheatron; and at the Academy of Music there will be the second Philharmonic rehearsal.

Surgical Operation.

I was invited by the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, to test the powers of nitrous oxide gas, on Saturday last, in a capital operation—the amputation of a leg. They had sufficient confidence in the gas to give it a trial. I administered the gas, and in one minute the patient fell into a sound anæsthetic sleep, and Dr. MORTON, one of the Surgeons, commenced the operation, which was completed in about five minutes. The patient stated, on waking, that he had experienced no pain, and knew nothing that had taken place. There was no nausea or sickness, and the patient appeared entirely free from all effects of the gas in two minutes after the bag was removed. Dr. MORTON stated that it was "a perfect success." He pointed out (to the class) several advantages which the gas possessed over ether and chloroform—the effects came on and passed off so suddenly, leaving no unpleasant or disagreeable results.

If I can render a person insensible with the gas for the amputation of a limb, I can surely render one insensible for the extraction of teeth. We have now extracted teeth for nearly seven thousand patients, and have never failed to induce the anæsthetic sleep, nor has any one complained of any ill effects from the gas. On the contrary, many have declared the operation "a real pleasure." We certainly *can* and *do* take out teeth without pain. The most feeble, nervous and delicate can inhale the gas with safety.

G. Q. COLTON, Colton Dental Association,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.
—[*Advertisement.*]

☞ "Who reads an American book?" is a question that has long since been triumphantly answered to the confusion of its proposers, and the query "Who uses an American perfume?" can be as satisfactorily replied to by PHALON & SON. Their "Night-Blooming Cereus" is to-day one of the most popular extracts for the handkerchief that has ever been introduced in any country.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

EXERCISE.—The ancient Grecians were noted for their agility, strength and great powers of endurance. The English women of the present time are celebrated for their robust and healthy appearance, the result, in both instances, of vigorous and healthy exercise. The Americans, unfortunately, have but little taste for this method of retaining their health or building up a broken constitution; hence the great prevalence of weak, sickly and delicate men and women. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will, in a great measure, palliate this want of exercise, by giving great strength to the digestive organs; hence producing a good appetite and a vigorous feeling of body. A moderate degree of exercise, however, used in connection with the Bitters, is much better; the most desperate case of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous debility, yielding quickly to their beneficial influence. All druggists have these Bitters for sale. They contain no alcohol.—*Boston Post.*

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Agent.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—AUGUST GRAHAM, of No. 63 Ridge-street, attempted to commit suicide, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by beating his skull with a mallet. Police Surgeon BLIVIN dressed GRAHAM's head and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Demulcent.

HONEY, GLYCERINE AND PALM SOAPS.
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, Manufacturer of every style of Staple and Toilet Soaps.

For One Dollar—The Illustrated Phrenological Journal, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology; sent six months by FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

A Drive through the Park at the Fashionable hour will not show you as many new styles of fancy hat for young ladies as you may see in ten minutes at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

"Those now use Cards who never did before," and those who always used them use the more. EVERDELL'S Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

The Only Thing in the World that has never been broken through by burglars is the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cogwheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. E. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

If You Have a Suffering Child,
Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The
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DEPOT
FOR
BOYS' CLOTHING
IS AT
RAYMOND'S
CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.,
OPPOSITE HERALD OFFICE.

Fall and Winter Styles
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DRESS HATS,
Ready for inspection and sale.
LADIES' FINE FURS.
BURKE, Nos. 469 Broadway and 154 Fulton-st.

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ON DECK STILL
AT
NO. 573 BROADWAY.
The only place in the city where
LADIES' GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES
Can be had at low prices.
JEFFERS, NO. 573 BROADWAY.

Hope for the Dyspeptic and Epileptic.
After years of experimental research and labor, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN has found a positive and speedy cure for Fits and Dyspepsia, by the employment of healing, soothing, purifying anti-spasmodic and invigorating plants, which may be easily obtained. A full history of this discovery, with the recipe, is given in a pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated, and will be sent to any person upon the receipt of 10 cents to pay postage, &c. Address
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Lorin Brooks & Sons'
Fall styles of WATERPROOF BOOTS now ready.
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.
N. B.—We have no connection with any other establishment in the city of the same name.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Mujaviro,
THE MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL PERFUMES.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

L'Empereur,
Now the most popular hat in Paris for young men, introduced this day by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street,
Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta-AWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons, Studs, jewelry, &c. WM. M. WELLING, importer and manufacturer, No. 571 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing-Machine, Wilcox & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION

For Supervisor,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 16TH WARD.
For Member of Assembly,
HENRY F. RANNEY.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

LIMES, HYDRAULIC CEMENTS
and
MORTARS.
A Practical Treatise, containing Reports on numerous Experiments conducted in New-York City during the years 1858 to 1861. By Q. A. Gillmore, Major-General U. S. A. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, $4.
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No. 192 Broadway.
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

PENNY'S
New extract of
THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS,
For the Handkerchief;
A most exquisite Perfume.
Try it! Try it!! Try it!!!
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
E. A. LOVEJOY, Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

SCARF PINS FOR GENTLEMEN,
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOME EMPLOYMENT.
A good man wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, for particulars,
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
CENTRAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1865.
All persons who may hold unsettled claims of any kind against the Sanitary Commission are requested to present the same for adjustment to the General Secretary, at the Central Office of the commission, without delay. JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, General secretary.

SEWING MACHINES,
Of various first-class makers,
TO RENT and FOR SALE.
No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.
V. W. WICKES,

NOTICE.
STONINGTON LINE STEAMERS.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, the steamers of this line will leave New-York at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

GOLD WATCHES
of all descriptions, American, English and Swiss, from THIRTY-FIVE to FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—FEVER AND AGUE.
One of the most successful remedies ever known for sale, for want of time to attend to it. Address, with real name, confidentially, M. B. C., Box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL FOR this week contains the official list of recent brevet appointments in the army, of volunteer naval officers honorably discharged, and of the officers just assigned to the Naval Academy, and the Midshipmen just admitted. Also, the usual weekly review of military affairs, editorials, professional and scientific information, correspondence, &c.

MARSTON'S PATENT REPEATER CANNOT by any possibility be accidentally discharged. It is exceedingly portable, from its shape and light weight, is simple in its construction, and can be loaded or unloaded in the dark. It is the most effective pistol in use. For sale by dealers generally.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
for the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR,
CATARRH,
DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT,
ASTHMA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, LARYNGEAL, BRONCHIAL,
AND
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
Disordered Functions of the
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH,
WHEEZING COUGH,
and other distressing affections of the
CHEST,
MORBID AFFECTIONS
OF THE
LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
Is now in full operation at the residence of the inventor
DR. VON EISENBERG,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS.
From the New-York Express.

So many able and earnest men are devoting themselves to medical investigation, that it would be strange if new discoveries were not made. Among the most brillant of these—we may indeed say the most brilliant of all—is that of Dr. VON EISENBERG, in regard to the *Etherealization of Medicines*; we may properly call it the "Spiritualization," since the Latin *Spiritus*, whence comes our word "Spiritual," signifies primarily, simply "the air."

Many of the most important and vital organs of the human frame cannot be reached by medicines in a solid or even in a liquid form. Thus the *lungs* are shut up in a bony chest to which access can be had only through the wind-pipe, the opening of which is closed by a valve, called the "epiglottis," so sensitive and so delicately constructed, that it will not allow the passage, except by main force, of the most minute crumb, or the smallest drop of liquid. Every person who has "swallowed the wrong way" the smallest substance, whether of liquid or solid, knows the feeling of strangulation thereby occasioned. A man cannot, if he would, voluntarily swallow any liquid or solid into the lungs, or the passage leading to them. Herein lies the true reason why Consumption has been so incurable.

As to the entire apparatus, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet, when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will in every respect fulfill the expectations of the inventor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialities for which it is particularly intended as is Dr. Von Eisenberg, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he is enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that, in the course of his extended practice, he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases. We hereto observe that the apparatus is intended also to bring the etherealized medicines into direct action upon the nerves. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. Von Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch; and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to him. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, if not actually praying for death, who are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is in his power to make them whole or not.

HEARING RESTORED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
READ! READ!
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.
I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.
JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.
FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Messerole-av.,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.
I, Lawrence Grenna, No. 186 East 26th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as every one said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment, and I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a court of justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.
LAWRENCE GRENNA.
Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand seal of the} {New-York Mayoralty.}
Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr VON EISENBERG'S office,
No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.
LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT PEOPLE THINK
OF
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

State of New-York, County of New-York, to wit: EDWARD B. FOOTE, of the City of New-York, in the county aforesaid, being duly sworn, says: That the extracts of letters which he hereunto appends, commendatory of his work, entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, are genuine quotations from letters received by mail from the various counties named over each extract, which letters are now on file in his office; and further, that the said testimonials were written without his (the deponent's) invitation or solicitation, and that they are but a sample of those daily received by him from all parts of the country, and from people of all classes, embracing physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c., as well as those in the humblest positions of life; and further says not. EDWARD B. FOOTE.
Sworn to before me this twentieth day of October, 1865.
[CHARLES WRIGHT KIRBY,
Notary Public, New-York City.

From Dodge County, Wisconsin.
"I own your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and I think it the most sensible book I have seen."

From a Quaker Lady in Washington Co., Vt.
I am delighted with thy MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. It shows me how I can be a better wife and have better health. May the dear Father bless thee for thy efforts to improve and happify your race.

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From a Lady in San Francisco Co., Cal.
I possess your book entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—think it valuable, and that it should be in every family.

From Luzerne Co., Penn.
O, that I could have had such a book as yours ten or fifteen years ago! How great a blessing it would have been to me!

From a Physician in Hartford County, Conn.
Your book, entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, was duly received. Allow me to congratulate you on being the author of the only medical work suitable for general circulation. I wish every adult and female had a copy.

From Franklin County, Me.
Some time last Summer I sent to you and obtained a copy of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and truly is the title of that book a good one, as there is not a page in it but one can find good common sense and sound reasoning. If I could not obtain another copy I would not part with the one I now have for any price. It is just the book that should be in every family; and if all would take heed and follow your directions there would not be so many puny and imbecile people as we now have.

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From an Officer in the Army of the Potomac.
I have just finished a perusal of your work entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. Most of your views delight me.

From a Clergyman in Ogle County, Ill.
I, like many others, believe that if your work was generally circulated among the people, that it would be rather a promoter of Christianity than otherwise. Would to God I could place it in the hands of all that are in error.

From a Lady in Worcester County, Mass.
I was at an afternoon party last week, and in the course of the afternoon I overheard a lady telling another of an excellent doctor-book she had been reading, written by a Dr. Foote. (My ears were open then.) She said she did not know anything about his skill, but she knew he must have a large share of common sense, or he could not write such a book. She gave a number of extracts from it. After she got through, I informed her I knew something of his skill, and that I was under his care now. Then, you may believe, I had some questions to answer

From a Lady in Franklin County, Vt.
I have been advised to write to you by a lady friend who has read your valuable book, entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. She speaks in high terms of the book.

From a Lady in Fairfield County, Conn.
In September last, while visiting a friend, your most excellent work, entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, was placed in my hands. This morning, while looking over the New-York *Herald*, I discovered your name, and then followed the reading of the extracts there published. And allow me to say that if the writers of those letters express no more to you than you have published, they have failed to see the real value and beauty of your work. I am very ready to express my admiration and respect for your work, and I do hope, with a lady in Orleans County, N. Y., to be influential in circulating it; at the same time I cannot see anything to disapprove, as is implied by her. Another lady from Fairfield County says she at first laid it down in disgust, (that is very much like Connecticut women, I must acknowledge, but I think they will learn after a while.) I value and appreciate such works as yours.

READ CONTENTS TABLE OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, ON INSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

From a Gentleman in Baltimore County, Md.
"I have just finished the perusal of your book, and have come to the conclusion that it is worth more than a mere reading. It deserves studying, which I have already commenced. As we must generally judge the author by his work, I have come to the conclusion that its author is indeed a man of eminently practical common sense."

From a Gentleman in Pulaski County, Ark.
"I picked up your work on MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, this morning, and learned more about myself from it than I ever knew before."

From a Lady in New-York County, N. Y.
"SIR: I have one of your books, called 'MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.' I think it properly named; it certainly contains a great deal of common sense. I think every mother should have it."

From a Gentleman in Europe.
"I have lent your book to several here, and they pronounce it *common sense.*"

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE treats on all diseases of a chronic character, on marriage customs of the world, on the causes of matrimonial and social wretchedness, presenting a thousand things of thrilling interest never published before, making altogether a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for everyone. The book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and bookstores throughout the country. Price $1 50. Copies sent by mail everywhere, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Contents tables sent free.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF ADVERTISERS is called to the
NEW-YORK DAY BOOK.
It has the LARGEST WEEKLY CIRCULATION of any Democratic paper published in the United States, and as it is now sending to its OLD SUBSCRIBERS IN THE SOUTH as fast as mail facilities will permit, where it had 25,000 circulation before the war, it presents to advertisers the VERY BEST MEDIUM for reaching all parts of the country, from Maine to Texas.
The proprietors of THE DAY BOOK will substantiate all their statements as to circulation, or refund the money for advertising. Regular Advertisements, (inside,) 25 cents per line; 8th page, 40 cents per line. Liberal reductions to yearly advertisers.
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Proprietors,
No. 162 Nassau-st.

DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
CURES
All diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston,
And by all Druggists.

THE WOOD LAWN CEMETERY
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORY AND VICINITY.
This cemetery contains over 300 acres. It is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, at Wood Lawn Station, six miles above Harlem Bridge, and reached by chartered cars or by regular trains in thirty-five minutes from 26th-st. It is only two miles from Kingsbridge, four miles from McComb's Dam Bridge, and four miles from Yonkers. It is thus rendered easily accessible by carriages and by rail cars. The grounds are ready for interments. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the cemetery, No 32 East 26th-st., (opposite the Harlem Railroad Office,) or at the lodges on the grounds.
TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABSALOM PETERS, Vice-President.
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David Hoadley, Ben. W. Bonney, Charles Crary.
Augustus Schell, Samuel B. Parsons.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.
Office No. 52 East 26th-st.

COLD-INE! COLD-INE!
For colds, coughs, and influenza. This preparation is agreeable to the taste, and an effectual cure. RUSHTON'S family drug-store, 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Debility, Female Weaknesses, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.
A 32 page pamphlet sent Free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A. C. & J. W. BELL, NO. 20 FOURTH-AV.
OFFER A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS.
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
IN THE LATEST STYLES,
Ready-made and to Order,
20 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING made to order exclusively.
At 15 Per Cent below Broadway Prices.
At BELL BROTHERS', No. 408 Broadway

$3 50	FIRST-CLASS SHIRTS AT	$3 50
$3 50	$3 50 EACH.—Our celebrated soft-finish "SEA ISLAND SHIRTS" (regular $4 goods) can now be obtained at our Retail Department, No. 3 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, at	$3 50
$3 50	each—a *positive saving to the consumer of*	$3 50
$3 50	$6 *per dozen.* EXAMINE THEM. Also Gents' fine linen 4-ply Collars at $2 per dozen. A full assortment of Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at WHOLESALE PRICES. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers of Men's Furnishings, No. 36 Warren-st.	$3 50
$3 50		$3 50
$3 50		$3 50
$3 50		$3 50
$3 50		$3 50
$3 50		$3 50
$3 50		$3 50

ARNOUX,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 599 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,
Have just received a fresh importation of the finest French and English Cloths, Beavers and Chinchillas. Also, a full supply of the most stylish Scotch Cheviot, Garryowen, &c., at very moderate prices.

TUCKER'S CHARMS OF YOUTH.
FOR THE
COMPLEXION, SKIN AND TEETH.
Price $1 per bottle.
Manufactured at the Laboratory,
No. 986 6th-av., corner of 49th-st.
Sold by all druggists and by
E. A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. SHERWOOD'S TRUSS, NO. 545 Broadway, has no spring round the body to chafe; is the only radical cure truss known, because the only one that can be worn in bed without pain.
SUPPORTERS
for the abdomen, the prolapsed uterus and rectum, which will do their work without any annoyance. No. 545 Broadway.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS repaired by Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company, No. 478½ Broadway, New-York.

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THREE NEW BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
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HANDBOOK
OF THE
STEAM-ENGINE.
Containing all the rules required for the right construction and management of Engines of every class, with the easy arithmetical solution of three rules, constituting
A KEY TO THE CATECHISM OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.
ILLUSTRATED BY SIXTY-SEVEN WOODCUTS AND NUMEROUS TABLES AND EXAMPLES.
BY JOHN BOURNE, C. E.,
Author of a Catechism of the Steam-Engine. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.
II.
VOICES OF NATURE.
BY
WM. CULLEN BRYANT.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
1 vol.; paper covers; 50 cents.
These selections from the Poems of Mr. Bryant are made by the publishers to supply a popular demand for the rural poems in a single inexpensive volume.
III.
ON RADIATION.
The "Rede" Lecture, delivered in the Senate House, before the University of Cambridge, England, on Tuesday, May 16, 1865.
BY
JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S.
Author of "Heat a Mode of Motion."
1 vol. 12mo; limped covers; 50 cents.
D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
THE TENTH AND TWELFTH BOOKS OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF QUINTILIAN, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.
BY
HENRY S. FRIEZE.
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INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 68, and will be enlarged by request.
Classes in elocution with Mrs. Vandenhoff, and in languages by Professors, commence Oct. 15.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

DR. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL IS AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st. The following parents have sons in it, and have had for two years past: William M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Wm. A. Booth, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Joseph Nason, E. T. Tefft, Z. Ely, Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, S. L. Mitchell, D. Perkins.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September.
References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address as above for circulars.

ESSEX SEMINARY, ESSEX, CONN.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal.
GILES POTTER, A. M., Associate Principal.
For circulars address the Principal; a request for an interview with him will receive prompt attention, as he is in New-York City every week.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school year commences Sept. 13. Pupils will be received at any time. For circulars, apply to Principal.

R. P. JENKS'
School will reopen at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, has reopened its Winter session, and having room for a few more boarders to fill the classes, offers the highest advantages for young ladies. For terms, &c., apply to J. H. FONDA, American Exchange Bank, Wall-st., or J. M. BATES, No. 165 Broadway, or address the principals, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square.
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
prepares for College, Business, Naval School, West Point

NEW-YORK COLLEGE VETERINARY SURGEONS, (chartered 1857,) No. 179 Lexington-av. The medical lectures in this institution will commence Nov. 6, 1865. A. LIAUTARD, Register.

PROF. WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Piano, violin, guitar, singing and harmony lessons. Address No. 543 Broadway, or call at Academy, No. 645 6th-av.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House reopened Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages in attendance for young ladies at a distance.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Bay Side House, 39th-st., Brooklyn. French and Spanish spoken in the school. Principal, Prof. GEO. TREGENT.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 907 Broadway. Number limited to twenty. Most lessons learned in school. Circulars obtained as above.

ACADEMY OF NEW GYMNASTICS, NO 108 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. New-York. Opens Oct. 2. EMMA E. SMITH, Principal.

E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO fill a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city, by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER REOPENED their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO. 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children Sept. 25.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

AN OXFORD, M. A., DESIRES A FEW pupils. Address A. P. M., No. 53½ West 32d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—ORIGINATED and make a specialty in the use of nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth. We extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. We make the gas fresh every day. Secure an appointment and save waiting. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anaesthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 19th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st. Service and sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING a lecture for the Jews on the *Obstacles to their Final Restoration to their Own Land*, by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Fifteen hundred and forty-three "little wanderers" were received into this home last year. Day-school from 9 to 2 o'clock; Sunday-school from 2 to 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

NEW CHURCH LECTURES.—THE FIRST of a course of lectures, illustrating the doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church, will be delivered by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of New-York, at the Chapel of Christ Church, Division-av., near 4th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject: *Emanuel Swedenborg*. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, will, SUNDAY EVENING, commence a course of lectures on the various religions of the world. *Zoroaster and the Fire Worshipers*, will be the subject Sunday evening. Services at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR of St. Thomas Church, will preach the first of a monthly course of sermons before the Young Men's Church Association of Yorkville, on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life for the righteous only worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Oct. 22, corner Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

THREE DISCUSSIONS ON SUNDAY AT Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. WALTER HYDE speaks upon creative principles, with splendid panoramic illustrations, at 10½ morning. Discussion upon the Bible and Spiritualism, afternoon at 3. Discussion upon the good and evil of theatres, evening at 7½.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening. Preaching by Rev. Mr. BELDEN, of Rhode Island. Subject in the morning—*Waiting on God, the True Source of Strength in the Church*. Evening—*Where is Thy Brother?*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. J. P. COOK, of Paris. Subject: *Young Men's Christian Associations in France*. Young men especially invited. L. B. BANGS, Rec. Sec.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Class meeting at 9 A. M. and 12 noon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. THOMAS LODGE. The church has been greatly improved and fitted up. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RIGHT REV. DR. QUINTARD, BISHOP of Tennessee, will preach in the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING. Evening lecture at 7½ P. M. repeated—*Why all Good Protestants should be Catholics.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. T. J. TAYLOR, of Shrewsbury, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY, morning and afternoon, and Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, evening. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Free seats.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES HIS FOURTH discourse to the young at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Work*. Morning service at 10½. All are cordially invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Glory of Universalism*—being a fourth lecture on that doctrine.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Division.)—Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Revival services will be continued every evening through the coming week at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. SMITH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL RESUME preaching in the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., on SUNDAY. Services A. M. and EVENING. Also, a free lecture on *The Wreck of the Golden Rule*, THURSDAY EVENING, at the same place.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, of St. Luke's Hospital, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING next.

JUDGE CARTER, OF CINCINNATI, WILL speak for the Spiritualists at No. 720 Broadway, at 10½, on *Diabolism*, and at 7½ on *Progression, Universal and Human*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free; public invited.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SABBATH, the 22d, the services will be as follows: Morning Discourse—*Lessons from the late War*. Evening Discourse in Sacred biography—*Abraham and his Covenant with God.*

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-AV., between 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. D. WALKER will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY Anthon, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pews in this church will be rented on the 1st of November.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKINSON. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST Church, near Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, Oct. 22, by Rev. G. S. CHASE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be in attendance every morning next week, from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews for the term commencing Nov. 1.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT. (PRESBYTERIAN) corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—PREACHING by the pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE ECLIPSE.—REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY next, morning and evening, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. Subject for the evening: *The Lord God is a Sun.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—ELDER J. V. HIMES will preach in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Grenada Hall, Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M.

THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM OF God will be preached by His messenger on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free, and friends of Christ welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 20 children.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PREYSBYTERIAN Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Oct. 22, by Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Strangers invited.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. S. B. BELL'S,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID GROESBECK WILL PREACH in the First Free Will Baptist Church in 17th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—TWO LOCOmotives in running order, double drivers, 8-wheeled tenders. One 14x20, price $2,500. One 16x20, price $3,500. Guage, 4 feet 8½ inches. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in locomotives and machinery

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GLASS PANEL COACH, MADE by Wood Brothers; as good as new; will be sold cheap for cash, at No. 7 East 21st-st.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. County and State rights for sale.
Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 76 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE,
OF
GOVERNMENT NAVAL VESSELS
WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:
Ship CHAS. PHELPS—Length, 110 feet; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; depth in the hold, about 13 feet.
Bark RELEASE—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches.
Steamer FORT DONELSON.
Steamer CLYDE.
Steamer CORNUBIA.
Steamer MERCEDITA—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 29 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; two vertical direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; two tubular boilers containing four furnaces.
Steamer SHOKOKON—Side wheel; length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; one boiler.
Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA—Side wheel; length, 203 feet 6 inches; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 7 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; one side-lever engine; diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 2 feet; two tubular boilers containing 3 furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.
Steamer WANDO—Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers containing 3 furnaces; feathering paddle-wheel.
Steamer UNION—Length, 207 feet; breadth, 34 feet; whole depth, 35 feet; 2 vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 35 inches; stroke, 36 inches; 2 boilers containing 4 furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.
Tug CERES—Side-wheel; length, 103 feet 4 inches; breadth, 22 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 7 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 6 feet 8 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.
Screw tug GAMMA—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches; one engine; one boiler; one furnace.
Screw steamer DAYLIGHT—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.
Steam-tug HYDRANGEA—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct acting engine; one boiler; two furnaces.
Screw tug CATALPA—Length, 103 feet 5 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct-acting engine; one boiler; "flue and return tubular," with two furnaces.
Screw steamer SWEETBRIAR—Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; one vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.
Gunboat CAYUGA—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one steam pump; one distilling apparatus.
Gunboat OWASCO—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each.
Gunboat OTTAWA—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing one furnace in each, one blowing engine, one steam pump and one distilling apparatus.
Gunboat SCIOTA—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches; two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one distilling apparatus
Gunboat WISSAHICKON—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches; two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pump connected; one distilling apparatus.
Steamer MALVERN—Length, 233 feet; breadth, 33 feet 6 inches; depth, 18 feet 4 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet. One boiler containing 4 furnaces; auxiliary boiler.
Tug LUPIN—Length, 69 feet; breadth, 16 feet 2 inches; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches. One boiler containing 2 furnaces.
The yacht-steamer BAT—Side-wheel; length, 230 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 10 inches; has two oscillating engines; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet.
Tug SAFFRON—Length, 66 feet; breadth, 17 feet 1 inch; depth, 6 feet 7 inches; 1 vertical engine; size of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; 1 boiler, containing 2 furnaces.
Schooner HOPE—Length, 85 feet 6 inches; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches.
The above vessels will be sold without limit or reserve, by order of the Navy Department.
CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
The following named vessels will be sold at public auction at Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 M., viz.:
Iron side-wheel steamer BEN DEFORD, 1,090 tons; cylinder 56 inches, stroke 11 feet.
Iron side-wheel steamer S. R. SPAULDING, 1,090 tons; cylinder 56 inches, stroke 11 feet.
Wooden side-wheel steamer ILLINOIS, 2,100 tons; cylinder 85 inches, stroke 9 feet.
Wooden side-wheel steamer GUIDE, 731 tons; cylinder 48½ inches, stroke 11 feet.
Wooden side-wheel steamer WESTMORELAND.
Wooden side-wheel steamer COSSACK, 633 tons; cylinder 44 inches, stroke 11 feet.
Iron screw-steamer GEN. MEIGS, 366 tons; cylinder 32 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Iron screw-steamer KARNACK, 960 tons; cylinder 48 inches, stroke 2 feet 10 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer ASHLAND, 837 tons; cylinder —.
Wooden screw-steamer THOS. A. SCOTT, 1,052 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer SHETUCKET, 334 tons; cylinder 26 inches, stroke 18 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer RANGER, 420 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer GOV. CHASE, 746 tons; cylinder 40 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer CHARLES THOMAS, 1,155
Propellor LANCER.
tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Schooner RECRUIT, about 400 tons.
Terms—Cash on day of sale, or duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons of fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of November.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

RAILROAD CARS AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1865.

I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at one (1) P. M., near the depot of the New-York Central Railroad, in Buffalo, N.Y., ten (10) new Eight-wheeled Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Terms—cash, in government bonds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Col. and A. G. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the 24th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores, of old patterns or inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
8 iron columbiads; two 8-inch and six 10-inch.
170 cavalry sabres and swords.
43,500 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
60 North's carbines, in serviceable order.
201 pistols, United States, smooth bore, new.
86 pistols, revolvers, STARR's patent and others, with a large lot of spare parts for repairs, of United States and foreign small arms of various patterns.
163 powder horns, new.
59 copper powder flasks, new.
293 bullet molds, for muskets and rifles.
2,456 curb chains, new, old pattern.
1,436 infantry belt plates.
23 sets artillery and wagon harness.
10,707 cannon primers, percussion.
3,970 lbs. powder, damaged.
5,000 lbs. powder, mining.
39 spare wheels, for artillery carriages.
3 truck carriages.
Percussion caps and fuses, old hose leather, pistol holsters (saddle and belt,) and leather accoutrements; carpenters' and laborers' tools, shot and iron castings, and pieces of wrought iron.
Samples of the principal lots of small arms may be seen at the Watervliet Arsenal, or at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.
Terms of sale—Cash.
The United States reserves the right to withdraw any article if deemed advisable. P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Commanding.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE removed from an up-town residence for convenience of sale, including English and velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in satin, brocatel and reps, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre tables, bronze chandeliers, elegant lace window curtains, brocatel do., mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, oak and black walnut buffets, do. extension tables, oak and black walnut chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair, husk and straw mattresses, &c. Also, plated ware, china, crockery and glass ware; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, cottage suites, French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, oak armchairs, wardrobes, bookcases, window-shades, &c.; elegant mahogany bookcase, rosewood seven-octave pianoforte, black-walnut framed engravings, sofas, tetes, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 West 28th-st., near 5th-av., the household rosewood, mahogany and other furniture of the late James Irwin, Esq. Catalogues two days before the sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A GENERAL assortment of fine furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c. Also, lot of paints, filters, iron ware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.
It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.,
the property of
CHARLES GRAHAM, ESQ.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at Bradley's stable, 18th-st., corner of 4th-av., (removed there for convenience of sale,) a splendid pair of blood bay horses, 15¾ hands, of unsurpassed style and beauty, 6 and 7 years old. Also, an elegant team of light bays, 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands. Also, an elegant steel gray, matching either of the bays. Also, a thorough bred Kentucky saddle horse of very great beauty, supposed to be the finest saddle horse in the city, 7 years old, 15 hands. Also the following elegant carriages, all made to order by Wood Brothers, and nearly new, viz:
Elegant French LANDAU,
Elegant VICTORIA, with shifting driver's seat,
Elegant WESTCHESTER ROCKAWAY,
Elegant DOUBLE SLEIGH, Gould's make.
Two Superb White Bear ROBES.
Also gent's saddle and bridle, blankets, sheets, mats, whips, &c., &c.
Sale positive. By order of
DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee.
Also, immediately after the above,
AN ELEGANT SPAN OF BLACKS,
long tails, 7 and 8 years old, full 16 hands, and warranted in every particular; also an elegant
DOG CART,
built by Brewster & Co.; also double harness, sold only as the owner is going abroad.

AUCTION SALE OF 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1865.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-ninth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, 25,000 tons of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf, of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer—No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALE.
THOMAS ALDRIDGE will sell 113 and 149 lots of ground on the premises, Oct. 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock precisely, located in the centre of Hudson City, N. J., on Montgomery, Clark, Manners and Franklin avs. and Colden-st., on and near the line of the Hoboken, Hudson City and West Hoboken Railroad, by which this property can be reached within twenty minutes, being one and a quarter miles in a direct line from the Hoboken ferries, whence these cars leave every fifteen minutes.
There are two public buildings erected, and one about to be erected, on parts of this property.
Term easy.
Title perfect.
Should this day be stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter.
Maps can be had of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, near the Court-house, Hudson City.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.
BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS NO. 498 BROADWAY.

MONDAY, Oct 23 and following days at 7 o'clock P. M., each day, the entire private library of a distinguished gentleman, the collection of a long lifetime; consisting of a very large assortment of books in the several departments, and especially rich in Bibliography, French Literature and the History and Science of Music. The French books are a very important feature in this collection, also the
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT,
which embraces upward of 1,000 volumes of books on the Science and Literature of Music, very many of which could scarcely be purchased from any other source. Some entirely unique.
Catalogues ready, price 50 cents, and books on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is competent to do either; has good city references; or would engage with a family going to Europe. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as professional cook; understands game and soups and French cooking, and pastry, jellies and ice-cream; all kinds of dessert; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 202 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; a good plain sewer; also understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; the best reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT saleswoman, in a Broadway fancy variety store; speaks German and English; excellent references. Apply at the store, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A girl ,15 years of age, a situation as housekeeper; the girl is smart and industrious. Call for two days at No. 621 6th-av. Inquire for Mrs. Burns.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 234 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, work by the day or week; dressmaking and family sewing. Address M. A. V., Station E, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman; is a good cook and baker; would do chamberwork or housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN the washing of a few ladies and gentlemen at her own house. Call or address No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., for one week.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES the washing of a few gentlemen or a private family at her own residence, No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, English, a member of Episcopal Church; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good situation; can give the best of city and country reference. Address G. W. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR OR porter in a banking house by a respectable young man; references Stewart Brown, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st., and William Brown, Esq., No. 22 Exchange-place. Address ROBERT POTTER, Putman House, 26th-st., 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of good education, late an officer in the army of the James, in some respectable business; no objections to go to any part of the United States; a fair penman; best of reference. Address (stating salary) H. J., Station D., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN A FEW months from the army as clerk, out-door salesman, porter, or to drive a horse and cart for a store, night watchman, or any light work; can give good city references. Address SAMUEL WILLIAMS, No. 19 Columbia-st., corner Vine, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from England, age 19, as light porter, assistant bartender, or to do plain writing or be generally useful in an office; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; $40 to deposit as security for honesty. Address M. B. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OLD, a situation in a banking or broker's office; is a good and rapid penman, and is correct at figures; salary no object; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 296 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, tally man, &c., &c., by a German who speaks and writes English fluently, and is quick at figures. Address V. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN in any capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; understands the care of horses. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married Englishman; understands his business; wife as cook or laundress; best of city reference. Address H. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; would make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; can come well recommended; is a Protestant. Address R. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a single Englishman; best of city references. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER Address BENEDICT, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

SOMETHING
NEW.
CROQUET
STOCKINGS
FOR
LADIES
AND
MISSES,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, at the lowest prices,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS and TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS.
A full assortment of
GOODS FOR MOURNING,
HOSIERY and GLOVES.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

101 WILLIAM-ST. 101 WILLIAM-ST. N. Y.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Clouded Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
White Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Cardigan Jackets, full assortment of all sizes.
Very low prices at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

AT R. H. MACY'S, JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Paris millinery, of the latest styles and shapes; also, jockey and riding hats in great variety now ready at
MR. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY
For Teachers of all grades and for nursery, visiting and resident governesses. Application may be made, with assurance of the best means for judging beforehand, of character and qualifications, to J. A. NASH & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st., N. Y.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to instruct in the classics or English branches. He refers to the following of his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Esq.; Charles E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; F. H. Wolcott, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston; also, to Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and John M. Williams, Esq. Mr. BIXBY'S address is No. 38 Union-square.

HIGHER AND LOWER ENGLISH branches thoroughly; mathematics, composition, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals; seven years' experience; highest testimonials from prominent individuals; terms $1 an hour; pupils accommodating themselves to teacher's vacant hours and convenience, about half price. Box No. 20, Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' standing, a successful teacher of Greek, Latin, French and German, and the common and higher English branches, desires a reengagement in a first-class school; best of references. Address EDUCATOR, Clarendon, Rutland County, Vt.

A TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP AND book-keeping, now engaged in first-class schools in this city, would accept a similar position in one more school. Address, for three days, PENMANSHIP, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES TO find a few pupils to instruct in the English branches, at their own residence; or a class of young ladies in history and English literature. Address A. M., book-store, No. 134 6th-av.

ADDRESS ALL APPLICATIONS FOR teachers, schools or pupils to the "American Educational Union, No. 486 Broadway, New-York." Correspondence wanted in each State and town.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AND competent to take charge of a house and fulfill all duties of a housekeeper. None other need apply. References required. Address K., Box No. 1,114 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, with unexceptionable city references. Apply at No. 56 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HOLLOW-WARE and Stove Plate Moulders. Apply at PHOENIX FOUNDRY, corner Railroad-av. and Putnam-st., Jersey City, or at No. 97 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO WORK ON railroad between East Thompson, Conn., and Southbridge, Mass.; wages $1 65 per day; board $4 per week. Apply at Webster, Mass. WALL & LYNCH, Contractors.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE St. James' Club, Montreal. Address, with testimonials and wages wanted, the Secretary.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 49 5th-av., betweed 9 and 12 o'clock.

THREE EXPERIENCED HAT, CAP and fur goods salesmen, such as have a good trade already built up, and one experienced hat buyer, wanted by LAUNERDRIGGS & KINGSBURY, 25 Park-place.

FARMER AND GARDENER WISHING a situation, address Box No. 1,000 Post-office, stating particulars, terms and references.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. H. BULL, Secretary.

ROBERT SEWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, NO. 21 WALL-ST.—Author of "Practice in the Executive Departments." Particular attention given to business before the departments in Washington, especially in Revenue cases and in claims in the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's Department.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE stockholders of this company, held at this office on the 17th inst., the following-named persons were elected a Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, to wit:
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
THOMAS T. DAVIS,
THURLOW WEED,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
JOHN A. COOKE,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
JOHN R. BACON.
And for Inspectors of Elections:
GEORGE H. BISSELL,
ABIJAH CURTISS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JOHN BUTLER, Jr., President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice President.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Treasurer.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.
By order,
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The stockholders of this company are requested to meet informally at the office of Griswold & Dickinson, No. 62 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, to take into consideration the affairs of the company.
GEORGE D. CRARY,
GEORGE BUTLER,
Attorney, &c.,
THOMAS B. LAWSON,
E. L. WATSON and others,
Stockholders in said company.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
offers for investment, in sums to suit buyers, dividend paying
MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
including
COMMERCIAL,
NEW-YORK,
SUN AND ORIENT.

MARIPOSA SCRIP
BOUGHT BY
REUBEN MANLEY & CO.,
No. 25 New-st., N. Y.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at the Broadway Bank.
The Transfer Book will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the Merchant's National Bank, New-York. Parties holding ten or more coupons would facilitate the payment by sending the same to the Bank one week prior to that date.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company will be paid, par and interest, on presentation of the same at the office of STIMSON, FRONK & Co., No. 25 William-st., at any time between now and the 10th of November next.

MARIPOSA COMPANY.—INTEREST SCRIP receivable in payment of assessment on the preferred stock of the Company for sale by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

MARIPOSA GOLD DRAWN BONDS AND overdue coupons wanted at a premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING HORSES
CANTERING HORSES,
SELF-OPERATING
SWINGS,
BABY TENDERS,
SLEDS AND TOYS

LEWIS TIBBALS, No. 510 Broadway,
Directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
N. B.—Invalid Chairs and Propellers on hand and made to order.

ALLEN, ABBOTT & GERRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
No. 54 Wall-st.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the general practice of law.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.
All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

A. THEAD MOITH'S
CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.
Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack
For sale by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No 546 Broadway.

HUDSON'S UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WASHER AND RINSER.—Every family wants it. Price, $2 50. Discount to the trade. Orders other than city must cover remittance. County and Township rights for sale. Shippers to South America and elsewhere will find it the article. American Institute Fair, just closed, on according premium, declares it to be the simplest, most effectual and cheapest. Factory, Pearl-st. Depot, No. 61 Liberty-st.
J. W. CARLE, General Agent.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

SHIP AHOY!—OFFICERS, SEAMEN AND OTHERS.—The Government Prize Office, No. 638 Broadway, one door below Bleecker-st. Those of the following-named vessels, viz.: America, G. W. Blunt, Unadilla, Augusta, Housatonic, Memphis and Quaker City, which captured the PRINCESS ROYAL, will be paid their share in the same at the above and only office. Drafts sent by letter.

KANE'S RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED—The most economical range now in use; can be used for heating the room above; it is decidedly the most simple and durable range yet made; the superior arrangement of the oven flues give it a facility for baking equal to the brick oven; if you are in want of a good baking range, you would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale and retail No. 58 3d-av., corner 11th-st.

WE WILL PAY 8 CENTS AND UPWARD per pound for old books, newspapers and pamphlets; 11 cents for white rags, and 3 to 5 cents for mixed rags. J. H. WALKER & CO.,
No. 22 Spruce-st.

TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL fruits, &c.; now is the best time to plant them. Send to the celebrated Linnean Nurseries, established 1732, and get the best articles at moderate prices. Catalogues sent. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

WATER-PROOF AFGHAN ROBES.—The attention of the trade is invited to these robes. They are water-proof and dust-proof, and for beauty and durability are unequaled. For sale by the AMERICAN WATER-PROOF CLOTH COMPANY, 43 Barclay-st.

NEWSPAPERS.—FOR SALE, THE LAST eight years of the New-York *Herald*, not a day missing; all choice numbers New-York TIMES and Brooklyn *Union*; also odd numbers. Inquire of JAMES WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out!

SAVE MONEY AND AVOID PAIN.—DR. SWAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., EXTRACTS TEETH under fresh NITROUS GAS at 50 cents each. Teeth filled and inserted on the best terms.

ENGLISH LONG-RANGE SHOOTING ducking gun, at $35; weight, 12¼ pounds; W. J. King, maker, London.
ALEX. FRIEDBURG, No. 157 East Houston-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted, without fee in advance. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

GARTHSHERRIE, GLENGARNOCK AND Summerlee pig iron for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies, one and a half hour from 29th-st. depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The house is situated in a very sheltered and healthy spot.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also, for sale, 16 acres of land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful situations in the vicinity of New-York, with 40 acres of excellent land, large barn, stables, &c.; the house is well built and commodious, 40 x45, with extension 29x33, and is replete with all modern conveniences; is thoroughly warmed by Gold's steam and hot water furnace, and is in every respect well adapted for a Summer or Winter residence; stands about 100 feet above tide-water and commands views of great beauty in every direction; about five acres of orchard, large gardens, abundance of pear trees, Delaware grapes and small fruits; this property is within one hour's easy drive from New-York, and is accessible almost every hour of the day by railroad or steamboat. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

SUPERIOR TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—A splendid tract of land on the St. Johns River, East Florida, stocked with the largest and finest yellow pine timber and other valuable woods, all within close hauling distances; high, healthy and beautifully located; abounding in fish and game and a capital stock range; suitable for lumber, turpentine and other manufactures; with illimitable steam-power; also, for emigration companies; for growing oranges, grapes, fruit and early vegetables; for a gentleman's residence or estate, or for other purposes of eligible investment. One of the choicest and most valuable tracts on the whole Southern seaboard. For terms or particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Eliza Barrow, in Jersey City, comprising 14 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 175 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Barrow-st. The house is substantial and well built of wood, filled in with brick, 44 feet by 52 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 8 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, in Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST WHEAT farms (well known) in Dutchess County, situated in New-Hackensack, on Wappinger's Creek, just five miles southeast of Poughkeepsie on the stage-road; contains over 200 acres, thoroughly watered, wall-fenced, several orchards and varieties of fruit, sufficient wood, and no land not tillable; outbuildings in complete order; large double dwelling, nearly new; handsome lawn with trees, shrubbery, and a lake with fish. Inquire of F. B. FISKE, No. 38 Broadway; MORGAN L. MOTT, Hone House, N. Y.; or on the premises of HENRY D. HOYT.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. About 3 acres land—city property would be taken in exchange. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,500
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 374 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., front and rear. Price, $20,000.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A valuable house and lot on Stuyvesant-st., with two stables on 9th-st.; house 26x45, four stories, well finished throughout and in excellent condition; water on every floor, with all modern conveniences. The side lot is bounded by a party wall by which another house could be built at small comparative cost; the stables are conveniently arranged and have finished rooms in second story; one is rented at $600 per annum. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Only 2½ miles from the City of Norfolk. This farm contains 140 acres; is in a high state of cultivation; has upon it a fine young orchard; one of the finest race tracks in the South, and, withal, is regarded as one of the healthiest locations in the vicinity of Norfolk. For further particulars apply to ELIAS WADE, Jr., No. 78 South-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at his office, on Main-st., Norfolk, Va., opposite the Atlantic Hotel. JAMES W. HINTEN, Attorney.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs.
Also, lots on the street adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on the 6th and 7th avs., above the Park.
Also, lots on the 5th-av., south of the Park.
Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, a handsome suburban residence at Elizabeth, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York, 8 minutes' walk from depot; house 23 feet by 60, lot 60 by 200; facing a fine park in a fine neighborhood; price $7,000. For further information inquire of DREW & FRENCH, No. 180 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN E. D, THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 2d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 215 South 2d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE IN LAIGHT-ST., (ST. JOHN'S SQUARE,) city lots, a splendid farm at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, and the valuable Fort Lee property, belonging to the estate of the late Francis R. Tillou, Esq., for sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 82 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

DWELLING HOUSE.—FOR SALE, ON WEST 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the first-class house, four-story, brown-stone, with extension room, frescoed, in complete order; gas fixtures, mirrors and medallion carpets can be had. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 23 West 38th-st., on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE twelve miles from Madison-square, in Westchester County; large house and carriage-house; five acres with plenty of shade-trees; possession without delay. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, a valuable country seat, with 5½ acres, at Jamaica, L. I. Apply to SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins, or SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE houses, furnished and unfurnished, with immediate possession, up town, in good localities, and several cheap tenant houses, and several large and small farms.
HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, with good buildings, in a beautiful location, a few minutes' walk from depot; price moderate, terms easy, and possession at short notice. O. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, price $6,500. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat on the water, $25,000, one-half in good Western lands, well located, balance on mortgage and cash. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

$4.500 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house, high-stoop, marble mantels, in East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

SEVERAL VERY PROFITABLE FRUIT farms, at Burlington, New-Jersey, for sale. Full particulars given by addressing Box No. 83 Burlington Post-office.

LAND FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 50 AND 60 acres of well cultivated land for sale, at Union-place, Flushing, L. I. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60x-about 100 feet. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

STABLE LOTS ON SEVENTEENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—Five lots north side, between 6th and 7th avs., on easy terms. Apply to EXECUTOR, office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE at Yonkers, address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers; also, a number of houses for sale cheap; also, a large factory for sale.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble, (new,) on the north side of 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses. Apply to THOS. RAE, corner 138th-st. and 3d-av., just over Harlem Bridge.

A FARM WANTED—TO LEASE, OF ONE hundred acres or upwards, situated on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads; possession now or 1st of April. Address S. S. B., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY.—The undersigned, by direction of the heirs, offer at private sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Mercer-st., being 25 feet on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, high-stoop house in 34th-st., near 5th-av., with stable adjoining; house beautifully frescoed and in perfect order, with carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, shades and gas-fixtures, or the whole of the furniture if desired; also a splendid four-story brown-stone house, with furniture, in same street.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A cottage-house and grounds. Also, the blacksmith-shop, tools, &c., in main street of village; a good opportunity for any one to make money; the owner is removing to the West. Price of cottage, $3,500; shop and tools, $500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; has wash-room, stationary tubs, bath-room, gas in all the rooms; house in good order; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Corner 5th-av., below 66th-st., and four adjoining and two near Madison-av.; also a superior brown-stone house, $43,000, on Gramercy Park. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 31 Nassau-st., first floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT $100 PER MONTH—A first-class furnished country seat, with 40 acres, fine outbuildings, &c., located 17 miles from the city on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to
WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished, a first-class full-sized house, with two-story back building in 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession Nov. 4. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,000, dwelling house, barn and 18 acres of land, desirably located at Plainfield, N. J. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE HUDSON. $7,500, no price; 64 acres beautiful land, $6,000; 80 acres, $2,000; 106 acres, $3,500; great bargains.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

PRODUCTIVE FARM, 230 ACRES, NEAR Morristown; buildings complete; first-class cider-mill and distillery doing an immense business; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FRUIT, GRAIN AND GRASS FARM, 213 acres; 3,000 fruit trees in bearing; will pay 20 per cent. on price asked. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

ON BROAD, NEW-ST. AND BROADWAY, ALL NEAR WALL-ST., AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

APPLY TO
EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 BROAD-ST.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA OR FOR SALE, A good house, of genteel appearance, carriage-house, &c., (with or without fourteen acres of land;) two miles from the steamboat landing; rent $500 per annum. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village, after 2 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOV. TO 1ST OF MAY, a two-story attic and basement house in East Brooklyn; 13 rooms, 6 lots of ground; location pleasant; on line of city cars; $90 furnished, $60 unfurnished, per month. Address C. C., Box No. 184 Times Office.

FOR RENT LOW UNTIL SPRING, OR longer if desired, at Ravenswood, on the East River, a handsome and well-furnished house, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Inquire at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., between 10 and 12.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, well located, near 5th-av., up town; fully and handsomely furnished; for six months to a private family only. For terms address W. A. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY-furnished house, gas, bath, heater, &c., with stable and one acre of ground. Will be let for six months; ten minutes' walk from depot, and thirty minutes from 30th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 18 MONTHS, ON Remsen-st., Brooklyn, one of the most elegant houses in the city, completely furnished with new furniture of the most costly kind. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, TEN MINUTES walk from the first landing, a small cottage handsomely furnished, from November to May, or longer if desired. Rent moderate. Address M. B. B., Box No. 104 Times Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brick house, No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, to a private family for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS extra wide and completely furnished house, for one year, to a private family only. Location corner 9th-st. and University-place. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Mount Vernon, near the depot, until April 1, to a small family of adults, at a reasonable price. Inquire at the Post-office, Mount Vernon, Westchester, N. Y.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE cottage house, from Nov. 1 to May 1, for $200; one finely furnished house, $100 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE PLEASANTly located near Broadway. Rent $275 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 137 West 46th-st., west of Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, within four minutes' walk of two depots. E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,296 Broadway.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—POSsession given immediately. Inquire of J. H. SILLECK, at the New-York Picture Gallery, 455 Broadway.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, FURnished, at a bargain; barns, stables, ice-house, &c., near West Point. A. HENDERSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.; rent $200 per month to May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A CLERGYMAN, A HOUSE west of 6th-av., between Houston and 14th-st.; rent not over $800; or five unfurnished rooms, with cellar accommodations; terms not over $500. Address A. C. R., No. 19 Bible House.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a large building or buildings, suitable for a woolen factory, within one or two hours ride of New-York by rail or steamboat. Facilities for water power preferred.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BY A PHYSICIAN, the whole or part of the first floor of an English basement house preferred, in a good locality. Address, stating terms, J. G. H., Station D.

WANTED—A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, IN a good neighborhood, with conveniences for housekeeping, for a small family. Address B., Box No. 53, New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house located between Prince and 34th sts. Address, stating rent, &c., W. A. R., Box 134 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, neatly furnished; also, entire second floor; rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6; 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PARTY OF FOUR, consisting of gentleman and wife, son and daughter, aged 15 and 16 years, in a respectable private family; would furnish their own rooms if desired. Address, with statement of terms, to J. A. B., Box No. 1,014 Post-office; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—WITH UNFURNISHED room, about the first week in November, for gentleman and wife; for the gentleman partial board only. Direct, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, to BOARD, Box No. 102 Tribune Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A RESPECTABLE aged widow. Address, with particulars, P. S. J., Box No. 3,339 Post-office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED rooms, two parlors and two bed-rooms, with private table, or would be rented with kitchen, with every convenience for housekeeping, at No. 35 Greenwich-av.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring board in a respectable German family, in exchange for the benefit of conversation; she would give lessons in French and music; the best references given and required. Address Miss F. M., care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

$8 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms with board, to permanent gentlemen; families accordingly; also rooms without board by night or week, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; a restaurant attached. House open all night.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished parlor floor, also one or two single rooms, with good board; house has modern improvements. Apply at No. 205 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with or without board, in a strictly private family in 14th-st., near 5th-av; highest references given and required. Address T., Box No. 107 Times Office.

HOTELS.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH.—N. B.—Only four minutes from the ferries, and twenty-five minutes from Broadway, New-York. Beautiful rooms, en suite and singly. Desirable and healthy location. Terms moderate.

MATRIMONIAL.

THAT WAS A FAIR LADY OF VIENNA, who, a gentleman having remarked to her that he was prevented from marriage only by poverty, (the "res angusta domi,") sent him $10,000. ("Pity his affections did not that way tend.") The undersigned would not make a mercenary marriage, nor would he decline a "ladye faire" after his own heart, because of that dear addition. With or without, of a chivalrous and romantic nature, he seeks a companion and partner of his life-journey, of congenial disposition and character, one of superior nature and culture, who has attained to the discretion of about 25 years. This cruel war is over, greenbacks are plenty, greenback weddings even are in vogue. Courage! Let us take a hand in. Any interested may, with assurance of honorable confidence, address Mr. H. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR BALlast for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NORMA.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8,
(Sixteenth subscription night,)
will be produced Verdi's most popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with a brilliant and most complete cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Mlle. B. DE ROSSI,
Signori MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BARILL.
Conductor..........................CARL BERGMANN

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8,
First appearance in nine years of
SIGNOR ROVERE.
first nights of the new comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)
Miss KELLOGG, Signor IRFRE, BELLINI,
MARRA, Mlle. FICHER.
WEDNESDAY..........CRISPINO E LA COMARE
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.......NORMA

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket-offices, viz.: the box-office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 514 BROADWAY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
First appearance here of the celebrated comedian,
J. H. BUDWORTH,
who will give his wonderful imitations of popular actors.
S. S. PURDY,
the favorite comedian, will appear in new acts.
Second week of the great burlesque on
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
Talent appreciated. Bacon & Green's Challenge Dance and Comic Banjo Solos, Clog Dance, &c.

OCEANA AS MAZEPPA,
OCEANA AS MAZEPPA,
AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.
GRAND MATINEE.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, AND YOUNG AMERICA,
IN THE SAME PIECE.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor....................R. W. BUTLER
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESSES.
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
whose brilliant and varied performance nightly received with the highest acclamations of delight.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MAZEPPA AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK,
8th-av., between 108th and 110th-sts.
Proprietor..............................PAUL FALK.
The proprietor begs to inform his friends, and the patrons of the Belvedere Lion Park, that he has made arrangements to give,
THIS, and every succeeding
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
An ATTRACTIVE CONCERT in the above-named establishment, FREE OF CHARGE!
NOTICE.—The BELVEDERE LION PARK is located opposite the WEST END OF CENTRAL PARK. Entrance for carriages from 110th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to
THE HUMAN SYSTEM, PHYSIOLOGY, AIR, DIET, MARRIAGE, &c.,
Read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A CURIOUS BOOK FOR CURIOUS PEOPLE, AND
A GOOD BOOK FOR EVERY ONE.
For a brief summary of contents read the following:
PART I.
DISEASES—THEIR CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE.
THE CAUSES OF DISEASE.
Mental, nervous and blood derangements.
This chapter is full of interesting philosophy.

THE CAUSES OF NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS AND BLOOD IMPURITIES.
The Food we eat,
The Liquids we drink,
The Atmosphere we live in,
The Clothes we wear,
Wealth—its effects on health,
Bad habits of Children and Youth,
Bad habits of Manhood and Womanhood,
Unhappy Marriages,
Prostitution and Licentiousness,
Failures in business,
Adulterated medicines,
Chloroform,
Excessive study,
Excessive labor,
Melancholy.
This chapter is full of useful and original matter, interspersed with amusing interpolations.

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What they are.

DOCTORS "JACKS AT ALL TRADES."
The need of three distinct branches in the medical profession.

THE CURABILITY OF CHRONIC DISEASES AND THEIR SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.
Consumption.
Chronic Bronchitis.
Chronic Laryngitis.
Asthma.
Chronic Catarrh.
Scrofula.
Rheumatism.
Dyspepsia.
Piles.
The Liver and Philosophy of Digestion.
Torpor of the Liver.
Hepatalgia: What it is.
Consumption of Liver.
Inflammation and Enlargement of the Liver.
Constipation.
Chronic Affections of the Urinary Organs.
Bridget and the Water Pipes.
Man and his Water Pipes.
Chronic Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.
Barrenness.
Men are sometimes Barren.
Impotency.
Females are sometimes Impotent.
Seminal Weaknesses.
Rupture and Hernia.
Salt Rheum.
Cancer.
Spinal Diseases.
Paralysis.
Diseases of the Heart.
Neuralgia.
Presbyopia, or long sight.
How to recover the Sight and throw aside Spectacles.
The foregoing chapter, treating on the various diseases named above, is full of interest to the sick, or those affected with any of the difficulties named. Explanations of their causes and treatment, such as can be found in no other medical work, are fully given in language every one can understand.

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Everybody his own Doctor.
Valuable suggestions for the sick.

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MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL PHILOSOPHY.
Introduction.

MARRIAGE AS IT IS IN BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.
Marriage in the Old World.
Marriage in the New World.
In this chapter the curious marriage customs of all countries are given—Plurality of Husbands, Plurality of Wives, Italian Wives and their Lovers, Free Love, Mormonism, Polygamy, &c.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ADAPTATION IN MARRIAGE.
How to attain it.
Something interesting for young folks.

THREE PHASES OF MARRIAGE DAGUERREOTYPED.
Mental Marriages.
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Lucifer Matches.
An amusing and instructive chapter.

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How wives are induced to run away.
A very singular but piylosophical chapter.

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The effects of such unions.
This chapter shows how to produce a world full of smart people, or a world full of fools.

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Philosophy of Child Marking.
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Why offspring resemble both parents.
Why offspring resemble but one parent.
Why offspring often look like good neighbors.
Why widows often have children by the second husband resembling the first.
How objects and frights deform or mark the child.
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The foregoing chapter is full of startling matter, which all married people should read, and embraces subjects which cannot be mentioned in this place.

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Business avocations should be opened to females.
Ladies should be allowed to "Pop the Question."

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Making altogether the most attractive volume ever issued from the press, for it is written in language that everybody can understand. Three parts in one volume. Four hundred pages, one hundred illustrations.
This book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and bookstores throughout the country. Price $1 50. Copies sent by mail everywhere, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Contents tables sent free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW
For Autumn, contains articles on American Female Criminals, Commencements of Colleges and Seminaries, the Ancient Persians, our National Debt, Derby Translation of Homer, &c., together with a large variety of searching criticisms. General Agents, American News Company.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Extraordinary novelties in the November number, now ready; a magnificent Steel Engraving of the Somnambulist, suitable for framing; splendid and reliable Fashions; original Stories and Poems; a very valuable piece of Music, by H. Millard; a full-size Pattern of the latest Fall Cloak, and other valuable features. Do not fail to see the magnificent November number. Single copies, 25 cents; yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager....................WM. WHEATLEY
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
Fifth week of the triumphant engagement of the RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA.
The Martinetti Family will appear.
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON,
SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1865.
Doors open at 1¼; commences at 2 P. M.
GABRIEL,
ANTOINE and
YOUNG AMERICA
in the same piece.
GODENSKI.
CONCLUDING WITH A SPLENDID SKATING SCENE.
The Pantomime to the Full Company.
After the prelude a
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
With Mdlles. Vandris, Mazzetti, Desiree, M. Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, and the
FULL CORPS,
commencing with a
FAVORITE VAUDEVILLE.
In the evening, a
POWERFUL BILL.
TWO PANTOMIMES THE SAME NIGHT.
The highly successful Fairy Pantomime of
BIANCO;
Or, THE ENCHANTED SWORD,
in which ANTOINE RAVEL will sustain his great character of BIANCO, supported by the full Ravel Company.
The production with
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, &c.
AND THE
MILLINERS,
in which GABRIEL RAVEL will appear in his celebrated character of SIMON,
AND A VERY COMPLETE CAST.
The evening's entertainment will commence with
OUR CLERKS,
sustained by Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL, RALTON, BLAISDELL, NUNAN, T. E. MORRIS, E. BARRY, RENDLE, Mrs. MARK SMITH, &c., &c.
MONDAY, an entirely new programme.
In preparation KIM KA.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY,
(Third time this season) Tom Taylor's standard Comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
with a novel and powerful cast, and appropriate scenery and appointments.
Concluding with (3d time this season,) the laughable one-act afterpiece, by J. J. Williams, entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
In which will appear
Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith, Holston, Young, Norton, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Barrett and Miss Green.
MONDAY, EIGHTH and LAST TIME, (in consequence of forthcoming novelties) Colly Cibber's standard old comedy,
THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT for the present, (on account of approaching attractions,)
THE SERF.
In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, a new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, with new scenery and appointments, entitled
THE NEEDFUL.
Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. VERNON will shortly appear, for the first time this season.
Mr. WALLACK has much pleasure in announcing the engagement at this theatre of
MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON,
(from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London,) whose arrival is daily expected.
Open at 7½. Begins at 8.

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........................Mr. J. W. Lingard
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
The powerful drama of
LOVE, AMBITION, RETRIBUTION.
Mrs. Gusdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brooks, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. G. Lingard, Winter.
The capital local drama of
DICK THE NEWSBOY.
Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brooks, Mr. G. W. Thompson.
THE CHAIN OF GUILT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
24TH SEASON—1865-1866.
The concerts of the season will take place as usual at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
under the sole direction of
CARL BERGMANN.
The second public rehearsal will take place
SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
when the following pieces will be rehearsed:
SCHUMANN—Symphony No. 4, in D minor.
LISZT—Poeme Symphonique, "Mazeppa."
BEETHOVEN—Overture Leonore No. 3.
For circulars apply at all the principal music-stores.
Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; and Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, President.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MAZEPPA AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.

FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned Finance Committee for the above fair, which is to be inaugurated at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., would respectfully state that this institution has been in successful operation for the last two years, and its limited capacity is insufficient to accommodate the large number of sick, maimed, and crippled veterans who are daily applying for admission. To enlarge this worthy and most benevolent institution, so as to provide for the numbers who are now daily turned from its doors for want of accommodation, this fair has been inaugurated, and as the "HOME" is in one sense a national institution, giving its benefits and protection to deserving applicants, whether they be soldiers of Pennsylvania or any other State in the Union, the Finance Committee appeal with confidence to the liberality, patriotism, and benevolence of the citizens of all the States for contributions in behalf of this most praiseworthy institution.
Let it ever be remembered by those who have the means to give, that the sick and disabled veterans in whose behalf we now plead, have become thus disabled and helpless in defence of our homes, our property, and our country, and we shall be faithless to one of the most sacred and religious obligations if we fail to provide for those who have suffered so much in our behalf. We therefore earnestly appeal to the loyal and patriotic citizens everywhere for their contributions in behalf of the Soldiers' Home.
Such contributions can be sent to either member of the committee or to the Treasurer.
HENRY D. MOORE, G. W. CHILDS,
JOHN WELSH, JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
CALEB COPE, CHARLES GIBBONS,
W. H. LARNED, DR. E. WALLACE,
CHARLES WHEELER, WILLIAM STRUTHERS,
GEORGE BULLOCK.
HENRY D. MOORE, Chairman.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer.

OCEANA, THE CZARINA OF THE HIPPODRAMA, as MAZEPPA, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
NOW CLOSED, OFFER FOR
SALE BY AUCTION, TIMBER,
LUMBER, SASHES, SHAFTING,
PULLIES, HANGERS, STEAM PIPE, &c.,
On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Armory Building, on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
By order of the Board of Managers.
THOS. C. SMITH, Secretary of Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.

OCEANA AS MAZEPPA AT BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

FREE INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENT,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S
NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
at the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, the "Lightning Calculator," will give one of his inimitable lectures at the place and time as above, in which he will perform many of his most wonderful experiments in rapid reckoning, which have given him the world wide reputation which he enjoys. The lecture will be plentifully interspersed with amusing illustrations and incidents, in the narration of which the professor has no superior. The public are invited. Special invitation extended to ladies.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

SOIREES MAGIQUES.
Prof. and Mme. WISEMAN'S elegant entertainments, entitled Evening of Mystery, or Visions from Fairy Land, commence at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1865.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
OPEN WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 o'clock; Misses, 4 P. M.; Evening Classes, 8 to 10½ o'clock.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS; children WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Send for a circular. Twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

SHIPPING.

REYNOLDS' INDEPENDENT LINE TO PHILADELPHIA
Via Cape May.
The steamer DECATUR, J. L. ELDRIDGE, Captain, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 12 North River, and will sail THIS DAY, at 4 P. M. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
THORN & TOBIAS,
No. 144 Cedar-st., corner West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

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HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?
If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.
They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.
N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A CHOIR; SALary moderate. Call before 12 o'clock to-day, or between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday, at No. 53 Vandam-st. E. P. PITCHER.

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BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The dashing and accomplished equestrienne,
OCEANA,
THE CZARINA OF THE HIPPODRAMA,
And the charming Irish Comedienne and Vocalist,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING, AT 7¾.
The Spectacular Drama, in three acts, entitled
MAZEPPA;
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
GEORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
and in which will be introduced the
TRAINED STEED "TARTAR."
Previous to Drama afternoon and evening,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL in her celebrated
IMITATIONS OF POPULAR ACTORS.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN,
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
MISS ANN ELIZA LEAK, BORN WITHOUT ARMS.
CROCHETS, BRAIDS HAIR, EMBROIDERS, &c.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the world,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., the smallest Dwarf ever exhibited.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
Principal Dancers and Full Corps at
THE GRAND MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.

SONGS OF OULD IRELAND, BY MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
LESSEE, DIRECTOR AND MANAGER....G. L. FOX
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
RAPPELKOFF, THE SPIRIT KING;
From the German of "Der Alpenkonig,"
A new Drama of intense interest.
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
A comic Pantomime by Mr. G. L. Fox.
CONCLUDING EACH NIGHT WITH A FAVORITE PIECE.
The full Dramatic and Pantomime Companies appearing.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise with the New-York Herald.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
THE OLD FAVORITE
received nightly with
SHOUTS OF WELCOME AND DELIGHT.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
The great comedian
J. S. CLARKE,
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
IN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Which is rivaling in the splendor of its present success, its
OLD AND UNEQUALLED TRIUMPH!
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE. SATURDAY.
DAY AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
IN HIS
BRILLIANT AND AMUSING PERSONATION
OF
SAM.
SAM.
Mr. DE WALDEN'S laughable comedy of that title.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
THE MATINEE BEGINS AT 1½ P. M.
DOORS OPEN AT 1.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Secure seats in advance.

IMITATIONS OF POPULAR ACTORS, by Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MR. A. AUSTIN.........................Equestrian Director.
MATINEE TO-DAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT
2½ O'CLOCK. 2½ O'CLOCK.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
EL NINO EDDIE,
R. RIVERS,
WM. ODELL,
N. AUSTIN,
E. CROUESTE,
28 GOOD PERFORMERS.
THE DELEVANTI BROTHERS.
MYTHOLOGICAL SCULPTURE.
RIGGS ON BRIGGS,
AT THE MATINEE
AND TO-NIGHT.

FINE ART GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY,
Now on exhibition for the first time,
THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE
OF THE
REPUBLICAN COURT,
OR LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY.
Painted by D. HUNTINGTON, Esq., President of the National Academy of Design
Admittance 25 cents.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GEMS OF IRELAND, BY MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 BROADWAY.
SECOND WEEK.
TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
excepting Wednesday, Oct. 18.
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8.
N. B.—Reserved seats may be secured each day at the Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The grand piano used for the occasion is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.

MAZEPPA AND THE TRAINED HORSE TARTAR at BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will speak at Cooper Institute
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.
Subject: "The South Victorious."
Lecture at 8; doors open at 7. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at American News Company's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; B. H. Ticknor's, No. 823 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; at the Anti-Slavery Rooms, No. 48 Beekman-st., and at the door on Wednesday evening.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, JOSEPH N. BARNES, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, October 21, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, where not already opened, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN K. HACKETT, GEORGE WILKES, WILLIAM CAULWELL, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1865.

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FIVE ACTS AND A PROLOGUE,
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THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
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ELABORATE SCENERY BY HAYES,
including the beautiful pictures of
UNION-SQUARE ON A WINTER'S NIGHT AND THE FIRE.
MUSIC..............by..............THOS. BAKER.
MACHINERY, PROPERTIES, and APPOINTMENTS, that rendered this production on its original representation at this theatre
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PROLOGUE:
Adam Fairweather (a sea captain) ...Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Gideon Bloodgood (a banker).................Mr. T. J. Hind
Tom Badger (his clerk)...........................Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Edwards (bank porter)............................Mr. C. E. Gillett
(Twenty years elapse between the prologue and the play.)
THE PLAY.
Paul Fairweather (aged 25)............Mr. G. W. Garrison
Mark Livingstone (a New-York gentleman,)
Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Gideon Bloodgood..................................Mr. T. J. Hind
Tom Badger (expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco)..............Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Puffy (a baker)..Mr. Harry Pearson
Dan (of Washington Hose No. 40).......Mr. C. H. Morton
Bob (of the Bootblack Brigade).......Mr. J. H. Budworth
His first appearance in New-York in nine years.
Mrs. Fairweather (widow of the Captain)....Mrs. Vining
Alida Bloodgood...............................Miss Eliza Newton
Lucy Fairweather...............................Miss Louisa Myers
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THE HOME OF THE POOR.
TABLEAU SECOND.
UNION-SQUARE IN A SNOW-STORM—AT NIGHT.
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TABLEAU FOURTH.
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GODENSKI BY DAYLIGHT,
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Prof. J. V. C. SMITH, of Boston.
Dr. JAMES KNIGHT, New-York.

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THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

Continued from First Page.

of the national debt. If we were to leave to our posterity a debt of four thousand millions, and yet leave them the temple of liberty to ornament and garnish with emblems of mercy, beauty and humanity, they would say it was cheap enough. [Applause.] They would love that liberty more because it would have cost so much. [Applause.] Why did we love so intensely the old flag before the war? Because our fathers fought a seven years' war with the most powerful nation on the earth. We read of them crossing the Delaware on flakes of ice, and tracking their footsteps as they went with blood. We remember what it cost our fathers, and we cherished it. So, too, the more we suffer in the cause of freedom, the more will our posterity bless us for the boon we leave them. If we cannot pay the national debt, we can take the benefit of the bankrupt law. We don't owe John Bull or any other bull anything. But there is no danger of the national debt being repudiated, unless this Copperhead party comes into power. I would just as lief have another war, as terrible as we have just had, than that the old, corrupt, effete, broken down party, headed by VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR, should ever again come into power. [Applause.] The safety of the republic, its honor and glory depend upon your being united in voting for the Republican candidates. You must stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the Union in the liquidation of the public debt, in honoring the soldiers who have fought the battles for freedom, and in dropping tears of gratitude over the graves of those who have fallen. We can pay the national debt. The corn crop of the West alone would pay it if it had a good market. Then we have got a thousand millions acres of good land belonging to Uncle Sam, enough to make a hundred more States, and now that this war is at last over you will find that there are not vessels enough to bring the hardy Germans over here with their gold, and what is beter, their strong arms and muscles to build themselves houses and churches where they can worship God. Yes, my friends, we will pay the national debt. We will vindicate the liberty not only of the white man but also of the black man, who never betrayed even one of our soldiers. When I think that 180,000 of these negroes took up arms and fought for the Union and for the old flag, I say God bless the negro. Now, my friends, I must bring my remarks to a close. I may have another opportunity to address the people of this city. But my countrymen, I have been at Buffalo, at Rochester and at Syracuse, and I must say I saw more enthusiasm there than I saw in your State last Fall during the Presidential election. My countrymen, be true to yourselves, be true to your God, and all will be well. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention. [Applause and cries of "Go on."] I would love to go on, but there are other speakers, whom you will be delighted to hear, and who have a right to be heard.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was announced as the next speaker. He was received with loud applause.

REMARKS OF MR. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said that he apprehended that some expected that he would, on the present occasion, discuss questions about which differences existed in the minds of persons in the Union family. He had no such intention. That these differences existed was true, and they must be at proper times discussed, and on them the party would be eventually harmonized. It was only last Fall that we had passed through a great political struggle in which the patriotism of the people was shown in sustaining the country. During that struggle he had been present at many meetings, and he had generally commenced his remarks by inquiring if there was any Democrat present who had a copy of the Chicago platform, and he was never able to get an affirmative response, though he had, on some occasions, offered as high as a dollar for the production of the document issued by the Democratic party. They had not dared to print it for general circulation among their party. But it was gratifying to know that they had so far improved in the quality of their professed principles as to be willing to publish their platform to the world and to boast of it with pride. It was so far improved as to be about equal to that of the Republican party of four years ago, and probably three or four years hence they would have a platform fully equal to that of the Union party of to-day. [Applause and laughter.] They had gone through the canvass of 1864 declaring that the war was a failure; that either peace or an armistice must be had at once, and that the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN would protract the war for four years longer. The result had not justified their prediction. Democrats would now confess that the Union party was right and they wrong. Even the most violent declaimers against Mr. LINCOLN last Fall, had not a word to utter against his policy or acts now. If this fact were brought to their attention, they excused themselves by saying that Mr. LINCOLN was dead, and they did not wish to speak ill of the dead. But ANDREW JOHNSON was living, and that reason could not weigh in his case. Nothing could be worse than the abuse they heaped on him, and yet to-day they were loading him with praise. JOHN VAN BUREN, who was full of his jokes, claimed that the Democrats were better JOHNSON men than the very men who elected him Vice-President of the United States. Did not these facts fully justify the course of the Union party and show that up to six months ago, if no later, that the Democrats were confessedly wrong? And how had the people, by their verdicts, regarded the new attitude of the Democratic party? We had had recent elections, and it was pleasant to contemplate the result. Maine had gone overwhelming in favor of the Union party. And as for Pennsylvania, he would like to hear a joke which JOHN VAN BUREN would make about the news from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] The Democratic press had it first that the result was doubtful, next that they could not get any returns, and he was not aware that to this day they had ever been able to ascertain the result. In Ohio, the Democrats were astonished to find themselves only beaten thirty thousand, [laughter,] and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, had telegraphed east that the Union majority had fallen off from a hundred thousand to thirty thousand. It was not to be wondered at when it was known that VALLANDIGHAM was not a candidate this Fall of the Democratic party, [laughter,] but a Union majority in Ohio of a hundred thousand was a very good basis to calculate results from. Then the party in Iowa, which had committed itself, rightly or wrongly, to the principle of the equality of all men—negroes and all—had beaten the Democracy, which had resorted to strategy to accomplish success. They had forsworn their name, called themselves the soldier's party, put soldiers on their ticket and had taken a stand against "negro equality," and went into the canvass on that issue. What was the result? Iowa carried by the Union party by sixteen thousand majority. [Applause.] What was the significance of all these facts, unless it was that the instinct of the people was that those men who had been against the country in her sorest trials were not to be trusted in the hour of its victory, and would be found to be still against it if they succeeded in getting political power. Men who had loaned money to the government had no confidence that the party which had done all it could to destroy the nation's credit when it was all-important to have it maintained, would maintain that the public faith should be kept with its creditors now. A Democratic paper had said that we should "repeal the legal-tender act." Repeal it? We should not repeal it, but redeem the legal tender, and preserve inviolate the integrity of the nation, and by it secure for ourselves the blessings of posterity. [Loud applause.]

Col. T. V. VAN BUREN was next introduced. He said that he should not make a speech himself, but would present to the meeting one of their candidates, Gen. HENRY N. BARNUM. [Applause.]

Gen. BARNUM was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said:

SPEECH OF GEN. BARNUM.

I am glad to look so many of the people of the City of New-York in the face, and to be personally introduced to them; for I look, Mr. Chairman, upon the work which you have done as coequal in importance, if not in danger, with that which my friends and the gallant comrade who first addressed you have been laboring for at the front of battle. [Applause.] Coming home to your midst at the close of four years of war, I find it perfectly natural for me to here take my place with you in your political ranks, as I did in returning from leave of absence, or hospital, to stand shoulder to shoulder with those lines of gallant men clad in blue in the battle's front. [Applause.] Having been placed before you by the convention, I return my thanks for the compliment conveyed, and I pledge to you that in the battle now pending, as I have humbly labored to do in the battles in which I have participated at the front, that I will labor with you in upholding those principles which have been so eloquently and convincingly laid before you to-night. [Applause.] But I will not detain you longer, for I believe you all wish, as I do, to return to your homes and think over the many good things you have heard to-night, and to laugh again at some of the good stories so aptly told which you have listened to. I bid you good night.

After hearing a glee, which is being sung in New-Jersey in the pending canvass, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union.

The following letters were read early during the meeting by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH:

FROM GEN. BARLOW.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Oct. 1, 1865.

Thomas B. Van Buren, Esq., Chairman, &c., No. 243 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot be present at your meeting on the 20th inst.

The illness of one of the members of my family will, I fear, keep me here for the present.

Believe me, sir, very truly,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Maj.-Gen.

FROM HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst., inviting me to address the Union Ratification Meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in New-York City, on Friday evening, Oct. 20, I find on my return to this city from the West.

It will be impossible for me to be present on the occasion, but I assure you that I feel a deep interest in the success of the great Union party which brought the present Administration into power, and which has so unwaveringly sustained the government in the severe struggle in which it has been engaged for its own preservation.

The wisdom of Mr. JOHNSON'S "restoration policy" is not only heartily indorsed by the great majority of the party with which you are connected, but is also commanding the approval of many of those who have until recently been the opponents of the Administration. This is not only gratifying to the President, but is a compliment to the wisdom of the party which selected him for the Vice-Presidency as an exponent of its principles.

Hoping that the Union voters of New-York, rallying with, perhaps, less of partisanship than heretofore, but with no less earnestness and patriotism, will succeed in the election of the candidates whose cause you advocate,

I am, very truly, yours, HUGH McCULLOCH.

To Messrs. Thomas B. Van Buren, John V. Gridley, Robert Edwards, Hugh Gardner, Joseph B. Taylor and E. Delafield Smith, Committee on Speakers.

Letters were also read from Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW and Gov. FENTON.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

ARRIVING AT THE CLOSING SCENES.

The Argument of Col. Chipman for the Prosecution.

Col. Robert Ould on "Miserable Wretches."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 20.

Col. Chipman this morning read his argument on the part of the prosecution in the Wirz trial. He said in a field so wide, presenting so many issues, and involving so many persons, it had been a question of serious thought with him how to present the argument in this case, his desire being only to give to the court a perspicuous and faithful analysis of the testimony—nothing extenuating, and setting down nought in malice. With this view he had thought it best to notice first, such legal objections as have been made to the commission as a judicial tribunal, and such other objections as may be deemed worthy of notice, touching the manner in which the case has been tried; second, to present a truthful analysis of the testimony with regard to the responsibilities of parties, for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as language can portray them, the horrors of Andersonville, that we may be prepared to appreciate fully the fearful responsibility of those inculpated by the evidences. Then, to examine the charge alleging conspiracy in this connection, showing the extent of the conspiracy, its purposes and the criminality of each of the conspirators; and fourth, to show the guilt of the prisoner at the bar, under charge second.

Col. Chipman first argued the jurisdiction of the court, quoting numerous authorities to show that the President had the constitutional right to convene military commissions to try civilians for certain offences incident to and growing out of a state of war. In answer some objections which had been made, he said witnesses had been summoned for the defence and their expenses, while in attendance at the court, and going from and returning to their homes, had been paid. Every subpœna which had been asked for had been given, with the exception of a few rebel functionaries, for reasons already given. Of one hundred and six witnesses summoned sixty-eight reported, and forty-two others, many of them soldiers and sufferers at Andersonville, were discharged by the defence and not put upon the stand.

Mr. Baker here interposed, saying he would not allow of exaggeration.

The court remarked that the record would settle that.

Col. Chipman said that was the record, and added, besides what he had stated, great expense had been incurred by furnishing counsel a complete copy of the record from day to day. Much indulgence had been extended to the defendant, which, contrasted with his cruel treatment of our soldiers, must make him more fully feel his guilt.

Col. Chipman proceeded at length to notice the evidence with regard to the prison at Andersonville, to show by the credibility of some witnesses the horrible condition of that place and the sufferings inflicted.

He then proceeded, he said, to unfold the extent of the conspiracy, the purposes of the conspirators, and the cruel and devilish means resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing their ends. He said he entered upon this branch of the argument with regret and reluctance. He confessed that, to a greater or less extent, our nationality and the good name we bear are involved in the issue, but he did not fear to present to the world, on this account, this great conspiracy of treason, the confederation of traitors, though it shock the moral sentiment of the universe, for, however much we may deplore the fact that at its head and front were Americans once prominent in the counsels of the nation, they have forfeited all rights, they have ceased in any way to represent the true spirit of Americanism. They are outlaws and criminals, and cannot by their crimes taint our fair escutcheon. It is the work of treason, the legitimate result of that sum of all villainies, and by many, very many, proofs during the past four years, has shown itself capable of the last one developed. When we remember that the men here charged, and those inculpated, but not named in the indictment, are some of them men who were at the head of the late rebellion, from its beginning to its close, and as such chiefs sanctioned the brutal conduct of the soldiers as early as the first battle of Bull Run—who perpetrated unheard-of cruelties at Libby and Belle Island—who encouraged the most atrocious propositions of retaliation in their Congress—who sanctioned a guerrilla mode of warfare—who instituted a system of steamboat burning and firing of cities—who employed a surgeon in their service to steal into our capital city with infected clothing—who approved the criminal treatment of the captured garrison at Fort Pillow, Fort Washington, and elsewhere—who were guilty of the basest treachery in sending paroled prisoners into the field; who planted torpedoes in the paths of our soldiers; who paid their emissaries for loading shell in the shape of coal and intermixing them in the fuel of our steamers; who ordered an indiscriminate firing upon our transports and vessels and railroad trains, regardless of whom they contained; who organized and carried to a successful termination a most diabolical conspiracy to assassinate the President of the United States. When we remember these things of these men, may we not without hesitancy bring to light the conspiracy here charged.

Let us see, said Col. Chipman, what the evidences are of a common design, to murder by starvation those hapless, helpless victims.

First—Who are the officers, high and low, civil and military, whom the evidence implicates in the great crime? As he should show by the evidence there are associated in this conspiracy as directly implicated, and as perpetrators, the prisoner at the bar, Brig.-Gen. John H. Winder, Surgeon Josiah H. White, Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, Dr. Kerr, Capt. R. B. Winder, Capt. W. S. Winder, Capt. Reed, James H. Duncan, W. W. Turner and Ben Harris. Remote from the scene, but no less responsible than those named, nay, rather with a greater weight of guilt resting upon them, is the leader of the rebellion, his War Minister, his Surgeon-General, his Commissary and Quartermaster-General, his Commissioner of Exchange, and all others sufficiently high in authority to have prevented these atrocities, and to whom the knowledge of them was brought.

Chief among the conspirators and the actual participators in the crime—the immediate tool first and last of the rebel government, we shall see was Gen. Winder. It was proper, therefore, to know who he was and the precise relations he bore to the government which he represented. It was ascertained from many sources that he had for a long time prior to the organization of the Andersonville prison been at the head of the military prisons in and around Richmond, holding also the position of Provost-Marshal of that important centre of the rebellion. One of the witnesses testified that his rule as Provost-Marshal was almost a reign of terror; that his authority was so great that he could arrest men indiscriminately even in distant States; and that he was constantly sustained and supported by President Davis and his confidential adviser and premier Mr. Benjamin. It was thought wise by the rebel authorities to organize the Andersonville prison, and the whole matter was placed in the hands of Gen. Winder by orders issued from the War Department for that purpose. The evidence was quoted at length to show Gen. Winder's unlimited control of the prison and the heartless expressions both of himself and sons concerning the cruel treatment of the prisoners; Capt. W. Winder saying, when he was laying out the stockade, "I am going to build a pen here that will kill more damned Yankees than can be destroyed in the front."

Col. Chipman proceeded to show how the plan was emphatically carried out, quoting from the evidence for that purpose. It was not credible that such an immense prison as that at Andersonville, used as a receptacle for prisoners from all parts of the South, was unknown to the Richmond government, and that the whole management, the subsistence of the prisoners, their comfort, their safety, everything was left in the hands of this heretofore obscure man now on trial. But it was said, during these straitened times, the prisoner and the other officers charged were doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings so well known at Richmond and Andersonville. Without now stopping to inquire what could have been done and what was shown by a cloud of witnesses to have been in their power to do, Col. Chipman noticed what was done in furtherance of the conspiracy, insisting that Capt. W. S. Winder remained true to his purpose as he declared, and in more ways than one demonstrated how true was his purpose to "build a pen that would kill more damned Yankees than could be destroyed in the front." The prisoner at the bar, despite all his pretended protests at the time, despite the individual and widely separated instances of humanity which have been paraded here, remained, as he truly said in his letter to Major-Gen. Wilson, which was the first item of evidence introduced in the trial, "the tool in the hands of his superiors." He had introduced himself to the prisoners by stopping their rations the first day he was on duty. He had instituted between that time and the time of Gen. Winder's arrival, a system of the most unheard-of cruel and inhuman punishment. He had made his name a terror among the prisoners, and his society a reproach to his comrades upon whom he inflicted it. He had established the dead line and all its accompanying horrors. He had given to the prisoners a foreshadowing of the stocks, of the ball and chain, and the chain-gang; of starvation as a punishment, and all that black catalogue of cruelty and suffering unknown even to a Draconian code. He had declared to several of the prisoners engaged in the burial of the dead: "This is the way I give the Yankees the land they came to fight for." He had scores of times told the prisoners when maltreating them that he intended to starve them to death. He had boasted that he was doing more for the Confederacy than any general in the field. He had paraded the chain gang for the amusement of his wife and daughters. He had with a drawn pistol told a prisoner who dared complain of the rations, "D— you, I'll give you bullets for bread."

Are you not, Col. Chipman asked, prepared then to believe that at the time of Gen. Winder's arrival the prisoner was in the execution of the common design with the knowledge of its object, and acting in harmony with the chief instrument, Gen. Winder. This is Andersonville in part, the sufferings of our prisoners in part, and something of the evidence of the conspiracy began and continued up to the time of Gen. Winder's arrival; and the court would now see whether the law governing this question after the recital of the facts which followed, does not direct them to find a verdict of guilty. The way to kill Yankees was well understood by Gen. Winder when he said to Mr. Spencer, when a protest was made against crowding the pen, viz: "For his own part he would as lief the d—d Yankees would die there as anywhere else;" that upon the whole he did know. And what was much better for them he afterward disclosed to Col. Chandler in the remark: "It is better to leave them in their present condition until their numbers have been reduced sufficiently by death to make the present arrangements suffice for their accommodation." It was the way well understood by the Rebel Government when, in the teeth of the protests of humane officers, and in the face of the official reports of the mortality of that place, they continued to forward prisoners, train-load after train-load, to an already overcrowded prison. It was the way dictated to the agent of that government, Robert Ould, and revealed by him in his letter to Winder when he declares, speaking of exchanges, "The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor; we get rid of a set of miseable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw. This, of course, is between ourselves." It was the way understood perfectly by Gen. Howell Cobb, when in a speech at Andersonville he pointed with terrible significance to the grave-yard, remarking, "That is the way I would take care of them." It was very well understood by the prisoner at the bar, who is shown to have uttered sentiments similar to that expressed by W. S. Winder, on more than a hundred occasions. It was the way, the only way indicated by the chief of the rebel government and his Secretary of War. Else why did he with this frightful picture before him, deliberately fold Gen. Winder's letter and indorse it "Noted. Field, J. S. S."

Col. Chipman proceeded to show at length that the evidence further connected the Richmond Government with these atrocides. Instead of Gen. Winder having his commission taken from him and tried for a violation of the laws of war, for cruelty, inhumanity and murder; instead of being held up by that government as a warning to others, giving a color of justice to their cause, he was promoted, rewarded, and given a command of wider scope and greater power, but still in a position to carry out the purposes of his government toward prisoners of war. History is full of examples of a similar character, where a government seeking to carry out its ends has selected tools not unlike Winder, and history, faithful in the narrative of the facts, is faithful also in the fixing upon the government who employed such persons and sustained and rewarded them, the responsibility for the acts of their agents. The closest scrutiny of the immense record in that trial would show that up to the very closing of that prison there were no steps taken by the rebel government, by Gen. Winder, or by any of the officers of his staff, clothed with proper authority, to alleviate in any material particular, the great suffering at that place. It would be said that Jefferson Davis was not capable of being the instrument of death; he was too good to be the keeper of a prison and withhold from starving men their scanty rations. But he could send them out of his sight, away from the prison, in plain view of his own residence, into the dense forests of Georgia, and there forget them. If Jefferson Davis be ever brought to trial for his many crimes—and may Heaven spare the temple of justice if he be not—it will not do for him to upbraid and accuse his military tools, Winder and Wirz, as King John did Hubert for the death of Prince Arthur. They will turn upon him and say, "Here is your hand and seal for all we did; and in the winking of authority did we understand a law."

Col. Chipman next proceeded to examine into the cruelties perpetrated upon the prisoners in order more certainly to connect Capt. Wirz with the conspiracy and to enable him more understandingly to examine the second charge, viz: that of murder in violation of the customs and laws of war. Each day's record bore witness to an accumulation of horrible details which there could be no necessity for now repeating, and to give all of which would require almost the entire proceedings to be duplicated. But he might, perhaps to some purpose, present briefly the proofs of each phase of cruelty alleged, which he did. These included the stocks, the stoppage of rations and the dead line. It would be remembered that during the whole course of this trial no instance had been shown where a soldier confined in the Andersonville stockade was shot at the dead-line while attempting to make escape; while the cases were numerous where prisoners who were unoffending were thus shot. The law governing cases of this kind is as well defined as the law upon any other point, and it will be seen upon examination that nothing will justify a soldier on duty in shooting a prisoner under his charge unless the prisoner was attempting to escape or the guard had reasonable cause to believe that that was his purpose. Every act of shooting which resulted in death under the orders given in this instance was murder on the part of the officer giving the order, and of the soldier who executed it. After tracing the cruelties inflicted, Col. Chipman asked: Cannot we safely stop here and ask that the prisoner at the bar be recorded as one of the conspirators? I know it is urged that during all this time he was acting under Gen. Winder's orders, and for the purpose of argument I will concede that he was so acting. A superior officer cannot order a subordinate to do an illegal act; and if the subordinate obey such an order, and disastrous consequences result, both the superior and the subordinate must answer for it. Gen. Winder could no more command the prisoner to violate the laws of war than could the prisoner do so without orders. The conclusion is plain that where such orders exist both are guilty; and *à fortiori*, when the prisoner at the bar acted upon his own motive, he was guilty. You cannot conclude that the prisoner was not one of the conspirators, because he is not shown to have been present and to have acted in concert with all the conspirators. If he was one of the conspiracy to do an illegal thing, it matters not whether he knew his co-conspirators or participated in all they did. It is not necessary to prove any direct concert or even meeting of the conspirators. A concert may be proved by evidence of a concurrence of the acts of the prisoner with those of others connected by a correspondence in point of time and in their manifest adaptation to effect the same object. These rules of law place beyond a doubt the guilt of the prisoner; for in every respect there is plainly discernible a correspondence in point of time and a manifest adaptation to effect the same object in all that he did, and these principles apply not only to the prisoner, but to all others on duty at Andersonville whose acts concurred with those of others of the conspiracy and were adapted to effect the same object.

Col. Chipman then proceeded to notice the guilt of Surgeons White and Stevenson, in their treatment of the sick, and innoculating them with poisonous vacine matter, Wirz standing by, with pistol in hand, to have this done, all showing the wicked intent, not only in this, but in starving men to death in a region of plenty. His conclusion on this branch of the subject is as follows:

This is the record of history against the charnel-house of Andersonville. Let the mouths of those who would defend these atrocities by recrimination, charging the United States Government with like cruelties, forever hereafter be closed. Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island with their two per cent. of dead; Andersonville with eighty-three per cent! Look upon that picture and then upon this, and tell me there was no design to slay. Let no mind, be it warped never so much by treason and treasonable sympathies, doubt this record, for if "damned custom hath brazed its soul that it be proof and bulwark against sense," it must believe; it cannot deny these things.

May it please the court, I have done with the argument under charge the first. I leave it with you, to answer with your verdict whether this charge of conspiracy, solemnly and seriously preferred, can be frittered away and disposed of without a single explanatory line in defence. I place before you, gentlemen, on the one hand, the protestations of this accused, who speaks for himself and his co-conspirators; on the other hand, the testimony of Dr. Bates, where he declared, as you remember, with faltering tone and feelings overcome: "I feel myself safe in saying that 75 per cent. of those who died might have been saved, had those unfortunate men been properly cared for." I leave it with you to say whether the prisoner at the bar can acquit himself or his associates in crime, by declaring the charge here laid to be, as he told you, a myth, a phantom of the brain, a wild chimera, as unsubstantial as the baseless fabric of a vision.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, when Col. Chipman will deliver his argument under the second charge, viz.: Murder.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 20.

Col. CHIPMAN will conclude his argument in the Wirz trial to-morrow, when the case will be given to the commission, who will, as usual in such matters, deliberate in secret as to the findings, which being completed, will be forwarded to the Executive Department for approval. Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, who was to-day an attentive listener, earnestly congratulated Col. C ONHIFMAN his argument to sustain the charge of conspiracy. The reading of the argument, &c., occupied four hours.

"The Miserable Wretches."

The following is the letter in full of ROBERT OULD, Rebel Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, submitted in the Wirz trial on Wednesday:

CITY POINT, March 17, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Winder:

SIR—A flag-of-truce boat has arrived, with 350 political prisoners—Gen. BARROW and several other prominent men amongst them.

I wish you to send me, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, all the military prisoners, (except officers,) and all the political prisoners you have. If any of the political prisoners have on hand proof enough to convict them of being spies, or of having committed other offences which should subject them to punishment, so state opposite their names. Also state whether you think, under all the circumstances, they should be released. The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.

Tell Capt. TURNER to put down on the list of political prisoners the names of EDWARD G. EGGLING and EUGENIA HARMMERMISTER. The President is anxious they should get off. They are here now. This, of course, is between ourselves. If you have any female political prisoner whom you can send off safely to keep her company, I would like you to send her.

Two hundred and odd more political prisoners are on their way.

I would be more full in my communication if I had time. Yours, truly,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

Republican Nominations for Governor and Member of Congress—Resolutions Concerning Indian Troubles.

DENVER, C. T., Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Republican State Convention nominated for Governor, WM. GILPIN; for Representative to Congress, GEO. M. CHILCOTT.

Full delegations were present from all sections of the Territory. Among the resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That this convention solemnly condemns the malignant attacks upon the soldiers of Colorado who hastily left comfortable homes, profits, business and, after a campaign of unusual vigor, met and vanquished a large tribe of Indians at Sand Creek; whose hands are still stained with the blood of our citizens; who had taken into captivity worse than death helpless women and children; whose lodges were ornamented with the fresh scalps of their victims. That in the opinion of this convention the protection of the people of the frontier and the safety of the lines of supply, more telegraphic lines of communication are demanded, and that the localities of the difficulties be organized into departments with experienced Indian fighting Generals in command.

[Advertisement.]

THE FASHIONS.—With the advent of Autumn, KNOX, the popular hatter, is in the field with his new style, suitable for the season. It is light, elegant and durable, and has at once received the stamp of popular favor. KNOX'S position is unaffected by the fire which destroyed his down-town establishment. The only effect of that conflagration was to transfer the location of the headquarters of fashion in head gear to No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' BALMORALS.—The neatest and most comfortable Winter Boots for ladies are those manufactured and sold by CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. CANTRELL'S prices are reasonable, and his stock embraces Boots and Shoes, for old and young, of both sexes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PRITCHARD, MULLER AND KOHL—Casts from the heads of these murderers, taken after death, may be seen at the Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth Patches, or with Freckles, should use Dr. Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—TROWBRIDGE.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, WILLIAM H. ALLEN, of New-York, and HARRIET E., daughter of Henry Trowbridge, Esq., of New-Haven.

BRAMAN—NEWCOMB.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., HIRAM V. V. BRAMAN, of New-York, and IRENE B. NEWCOMB, of Brooklyn.

BESCHER—GERMANN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, 7 o'clock, at the Cathedral, by Very Rev. Edward Purcell, PHILIP BESCHER, of Memphis, and Miss EMMA GERMANN, of Cincinnati.

CANDLER—WELCH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. W. I. Budington, FLAMEN BALL CANDLER and MARCIA LILLIAN, only daughter of R. W. Welch, Esq.

CRANE—FAILE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at Woodside, West Farms, by Rev. Wm. Huckel, JOHN A. CRANE and HARRIET, daughter of the late Edward G. Faile.

DOLPH—BROWN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, J. H. DOLPH and CAROLINE LOUISA, second daughter of the late Stephen Brown, M. D., all of this city.

DAY—HOYT.—At St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. Wm. Cooper, D. D., GEORGE B. DAY, of Providence, R. I., and LOUISA CECILIA, daughter of James A. Hoyt, Esq.

FLETCHER—DARKE.—In this city, on Thursday, Oct. 19, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, N. D. FLETCHER, of Providence, R. I., and MARY T. DARKE, of this city. No cards.

FICKEN—HITCHCOCK.—In this city, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, by Rev. George Nixon, Mr. RICHARD FICKEN, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH HITCHCOCK, of West Farms.

GARDNER—AUSTEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, Filston, Baltimore County, Md., by Rev. Dr. D. S. Burnet, ASA BIRD GARDNER, Esq., of New-York City, and MARY, youngest daughter of George Austen, Esq. No cards.

HANNAN—JUDSON.—In Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Peters, JOHN J. HANNAN, of Montreal, Canada East, and ANN MARIA JUDSON, of New-York. No cards.

LAHENS—WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. John's Church, ANTONIO LAHENS, of New-York, and EMMA A., daughter of J. J. Whitney, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LOCKMAN—ABBE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at Windham, Conn., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Stubbs, JACOB K. LOCKMAN, of this city, and MARY TAINTOR, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Hackstoff Abbe, and the late George Abbe.

McDONALD—GETTY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, by Rev. D. R. Brewer, WM. A. McDONALD and HARRIET J., eldest daughter of R. P. Getty, Esq.

SUYDAM—MUSGRAVE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, by Rev. Wm. B. Musgrave, ABRAHAM SUYDAM, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and GERTRUDE MEREDITH, youngest daughter of the late William Musgrave, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

STURGES—FOWLER.—At Utica, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., EDWARD STURGES, of New-York, and ANNA S., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SHERWOOD—BENEDICT.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. E. P. Benedict, assisted by Rev. H. Du Bois, Rev. N. M. SHERWOOD and EMILY E., daughter of B. B. Benedict, Esq.

WOOD—SEYMOUR.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, BERCKLEY T. WOOD and MARY, daughter of the late Bradford S. Seymour.

WILLIS—RHODES—SMITH—VAN NOSTRAND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Reformed Dutch Church at Queens, L. I., by Rev. Dr. Ely, of Roslyn, Mr. OSCAR B. WILLIS, of Mineola and Miss MARY H., daughter of Cornelius Rhodes, Esq., of Plainfield. Also at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. HENRY A. SMITH, of Brooklyn, and Miss SUSIE, daughter of James Van Nostrand, Esq., of Plainfield, L. I.

WILCOX—MEAD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, WILLIS H. WILCOX and SUSAN C., daughter of Edward Mead, all of Greenwich, Conn.

DIED.

ALBRO.—On Friday, Oct. 20, EDMUND WM., only son of Geo. H. and ETHE M. ALBRO, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 22d inst., from the residence of his parents, Fulton-av., near 7th-st., Morrisania.

BLISS.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, VIRGINIA, daughter of Dallett and Virginia Bliss, aged 19 months.

CLEVELAND.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 19, EMMA, eldest daughter of Cyrus Cleveland, aged 26 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her father, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

COYE.—Drowned at Fort Smith, Ark., on Saturday, Sept. 16, GEORGE C. COYE, for many years a resident of this city.

DAVENPORT.—At Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, of chronic diarrhea, CHARLES H. DAVENPORT, Sergeant Co. D, 162d Regt. N. Y. S. Vols., aged 29 years.

GILBERT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 20, at the Albemarle Hotel in this city, HENRY L. GILBERT.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HOBBY.—On Friday morning, Oct. 20, of disease contracted in the army, JOHN R. HOBBY, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Abijah Pell, 58th-st., second house east of 2d-av. The friends of deceased and of the family are invited to attend.

JACKSON.—At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, OBADIAH JACKSON, formerly of Long Island, in the 65th year of his age.

JARVIS.—At Mobile, on Friday, Sept. 8, JOHN F. JARVIS, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Port-au-Prince*, aged 31 years.

MARSHALL.—On Friday morning, Oct. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. CHARLOTTE MARSHALL, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, George and John McKibben, of her nephew, George McDougal, and of her son-in-law, Thos. A. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 175 East 50th-st., without further invitation.

McCREERY.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, SARAH McCREERY, aged 22 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral to take place at No. 530 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Monaghan papers please copy.

NUNES.—On Friday, Oct. 20, ELIZA M., wife of Albert A. Nunes.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 West 34th-st., at 10 A. M. Monday, Oct. 23.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Mobile papers please copy.

SLACK.—In Albany, on Sunday, Oct. 15, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. MARY SLACK, widow of the late John Slack, of Albany, and mother of Dr. Henry Slack, of this city.

SMITH.—At Richmond, Aug. 2, 1861, WILLIAM MOIR SMITH, of Co. A, 71st Regt. N. Y. S. N. G., aged 22 years, from wounds received at the first battle of Bull Run.

Funeral will take place from the Central Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Rockwell's,) Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, between Nevins and Powers sts., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Co. A. and the 71st Regt. generally, with the Alert Hose Co. No. 3, of Brooklyn, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—In Gowanus, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, JOHN WHITE, late of Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, after an illness of two weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE.—At midnight of 20th October, MARY WALLACE, daughter of William Wallace, deceased.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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CALCULUS,
GRAVEL,
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Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of each of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

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Rev. WM. CUTTER........New-York City.
Rev. D. MORRIS..........Cross River, N. Y.
Rev. M. THATCHER..........Pitcher, N. Y.
Rev. D. T. WOOD........Middletown, N. Y.
Rev. B. C. SMITH.......Prattsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. E. C. ANDRUS..Martinsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. JAS. McFARLANE......Esopus, N. Y.
Rev. J. WEST................Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. H. V. DEGEN..............Boston, Mass.
Rev. A. WEBSTER..............Boston, Mass.
Rev. S. B. MORLEY..........Attleboro, Mass.
Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD..Meriden, N. H.
Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.
Rev. J. MOORE................Cape May, N. J.
Rev. JAMES HOYT..........Orange, N. J.
Rev. C. M. KLINK......Lewistown, Penn.
Rev. E. EVANS..................Delhi, Ohio.
Rev. R. H. POLLOCK...Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. D. W. CLARK......Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. B. BRUCE..............New Market, Ill.
J. H. EATON, LL.D. Murfreesb'ough, Tenn.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New-York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. *I am now neither bald nor gray;* my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the *best* I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounced them the best preparations we have ever used—*in which declaration many friends join us.*"

A Fine Head of Hair.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New-York City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

Get the Best.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treasurer of the American Bible Union, New-York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

Valuable Articles.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, L. I., says, in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray, to its original color."

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THE CHEAPEST FAMILY MAGAZINE.

HOURS AT HOME.

VOL. II. NO. 1.

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER READY.

The November number, which will be issued to-day, begins the second volume of HOURS AT HOME, and its conductors are gratified at being able to state that it has achieved a success not before attained in this country by any similar publication. It has already vindicated its claims to take rank among our monthly periodicals as the representative of the religious element of American literature, and at the same time it has established a reputation as a purely literary magazine equal to that of any of its cotemporaries, thus making itself acceptable to the general reader. The same policy that has already secured it so wide a popularity will continue to govern it. Numbering among its contributors those everywhere recognized as writers of distinguished power and ability, HOURS AT HOME will aim at all times to guide public opinion in the right direction. Social topics of prominent interest will be discussed by those best qualified to treat of them, and at the same time large space will be given to sketches, tales, poems, &c., &c. Books will be carefully reviewed, and a record written by one qualified to criticize new publications from the stand-point occupied by HOURS AT HOME, will keep the readers of the magazine informed of all movements of interest in the literary world. Without bias toward any sect, denomination or party, HOURS AT HOME appeals to all the friends of a pure and elevated literature to aid in extending its influence by assisting to increase its circulation.

The following are the contents of the

NOVEMBER NUMBER.

FEMALE EDUCATION, by James R. Spalding.
MAJOR-GEN. SHERMAN, by Dr. J. P. Thompson.
ENGLISH CRITICISM, by H. T. Tuckerman.
THE MATTERHORN, by Dr. Philip Schaff.
HOPEFULLY WAITING; A Poem, by A. D. F. Randolph.
ESTHER SEARLE'S NEW-YEAR, by Miss E. Stuart Phelps.
GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD, by FRANCES EASTWOOD.
ISAAC TAYLOR, by Prof. W. G. BLAIKIE.
LADY ARABELLA JOHNSON, by Mrs. MARTYN.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCENERY, by Dr. H. KENDALL.
BROWN STUDIES, by ROBERT TURNBULL, D. D.
THE SHAH OF PERSIA, by a Missionary in Ooromiah.
THE STORY OF A HYMN.
MACHIAVELLI, by J. A. SPENCER, D. D.
THE WATCH AT THE SEPULCHRE.
THE HOME FEELING, by Dr. H. HARBAUGH.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

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33, 45, 9, 29, 47, 58, 38, 2, 16, 30, 68, 15, 63, 41.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 600, Oct. 20, 1865.
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SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 499 Oct. 20, 1865.
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SHELBY—CLASS No. 500, Oct. 20, 1865.
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214	400	6059	200	11806	200	17785	200	23080	200
243	400	6062	400	11909	400	17798	1000	23084	400
247	200	6099	200	12115	200	17880	200	23119	1000
310	200	6115	200	12143	400	17891	400	23188	500
359	500	6381	200	12429	200	17972	1000	23213	400
383	200	6397	200	12603	200	17991	200	23234	200
388	200	6653	400	12623	200	18096	400	23424	200
401	500	6671	400	12750	400	18114	400	23496	400
580	400	6810	400	12800	1000	18137	200	23537	400
688	200	6896	400	12821	500	18320	200	23543	200
728	400	6937	200	12963	200	18229	400	23747	1000
825	400	7061	1000	12988	200	18310	500	23815	200
1033	500	7067	500	13018	400	18420	200	23870	400
1088	200	7141	400	13167	400	18478	200	23899	1000
1109	200	7161	400	13179	200	18481	200	24022	200
1124	200	7193	200	13264	200	18515	200	24258	400
1147	1000	7289	400	13361	200	18614	200	24282	200
1236	200	7358	400	13528	200	18650	200	24325	400
1299	200	7436	200	13550	400	18689	200	24351	400
1343	200	7445	100000	13642	400	18713	500	24359	200
1422	200	7450	500	13796	5000	19081	500	24380	400
1476	1000	7471	1000	13909	400	19086	1000	24404	400
1651	500	7510	500	14057	200	19184	400	24443	200
1699	200	7555	400	14137	400	19201	500	24536	400
1731	500	7607	200	14193	500	19316	200	24695	200
1801	500	7680	1000	14254	200	19380	500	24834	500
1812	200	7692	1000	14261	400	19384	50000	24932	400
1831	200	7737	200	14290	500	19613	200	24949	200
1935	500	7990	400	14356	400	19735	400	25100	200
1988	200	8108	400	14399	400	19739	500	25132	200
2196	200	8365	200	14438	400	19847	500	25196	400
2140	1000	8470	200	14451	400	19868	400	25261	200
2152	500	8480	200	14523	200	19877	400	25298	200
2153	500	8518	200	14584	500	20026	500	25300	400
2263	400	8627	400	14742	200	20042	200	25351	400
2291	400	8671	400	14874	200	20063	400	25432	200
2365	200	8680	400	14984	200	20106	400	25469	200
2401	500	8883	200	15050	400	20209	500	25509	500
2429	200	8937	200	15120	400	20213	200	25604	1000
2430	1000	8956	400	15194	200	20404	1000	25613	400
2513	400	8988	200	15200	200	20455	400	25622	500
2599	200	9029	200	15207	200	20561	500	25667	400
2645	200	9112	200	15325	200	20570	400	25687	1000
2971	400	9126	200	15334	500	20646	500	25704	400
2977	400	9217	5000	15402	200	20711	200	25712	200
3048	500	9340	200	15449	200	20726	400	25739	200
3064	400	9391	200	15482	200	20731	400	25746	1000
3228	200	9424	200	15546	400	20756	400	25990	500
3265	200	9460	400	15686	400	20762	500	26092	200
3271	500	9499	500	15833	400	20792	200	26174	400
3374	400	9683	400	15891	25000	20824	200	26191	500
3471	200	9813	200	15896	400	20966	500	26433	400
3648	200	9997	200	15982	400	20970	400	26442	400
3780	500	10370	200	16109	500	20975	400	26504	200
3991	200	10381	500	16172	200	21022	1000	26572	200
3998	400	10491	200	16358	500	21025	200	26880	1000
4003	400	10504	200	16367	400	21041	200	26911	200
4024	500	10519	200	16378	400	21149	400	26938	400
4225	1000	10602	400	16384	400	21276	500	27065	400
4368	500	10621	200	16671	200	21508	200	27107	200
4409	200	10844	200	16705	10000	21525	400	27251	500
4567	200	10846	400	16716	500	21744	200	27291	400
4602	500	10869	200	16817	200	21783	200	27374	200
4720	400	10985	200	16897	400	21952	400	27584	400
4842	$400	11054	200	16908	400	22005	500	27606	200
4902	500	11114	200	16914	400	22019	1000	27639	400
4940	200	11153	1000	16963	400	22059	400	27719	200
4990	400	11256	400	17068	200	22123	500	27730	200
5419	200	11327	200	17154	400	22261	500	27805	400
5420	500	11349	200	17174	400	22306	200	27898	200
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SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Cholera was Brought to Paris—Want of Water in the French Capital—Progress and Treatment of the Cholera in the East—The Withdrawal of the French Army from Rome.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 6, 1865.

It appears now from further investigation that the few cases of cholera we are having at Paris may be linked to a woman who came from Marseilles, and who died almost immediately after arriving at Paris. This woman served as a germ of infection in the neighborhood in which she died, and from this neighborhood, which is inhabited exclusively by the poorer classes, all the cases come which have so far entered the hospitals. Nearly all of the cases have been treated at the Hospital Lariboisière, in the neighborhood in which the disease was developed, but a few cases were carried to the Hotel Dieu and to La Pitié. I have seen the cases at the Hospital Lariboisière, and they do not appear to be of a malignant type. Not more than half of them prove fatal, and for the kind of cases which generally find their way into hospitals this fact demonstrates the non-malignancy thus far of the disease. Moreover, but one case, as late as two days ago, had been communicated in the hospitals to patients ill with other diseases. No reports of the progress of the disease have yet been published, and nothing but vague references to the subject have been permitted by the authorities, but M. HUSSON, Director-General of the Hospitals of Paris, estimated the entire number of cases in the city and suburbs day before yesterday at seventy. This figure is but a bagatelle on a population of two millions; and as the temperature has descended very materially the last two days, there is a reasonable hope that the disease is not going to become general.

The want of water at Paris has never been so great as at present. The river has fallen so low that the ends of the water-pipes are above the surface of the water, and the authorities have been obliged to locate temporary engines along the river bank for the suction of water for the reservoirs. The streets are only sprinkled from 1 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the hydrants are allowed to run only half the time they ran formerly. This state of things is calculated to excite uneasiness in the public mind; but the city, notwithstanding these inconveniences, never looked more cleanly or in better condition; and with the extensive precautions taken by the authorities in other respects, and especially in providing the poor with speedy relief in case of need, there is no reason for serious alarm.

At Marseilles and Toulon it has at last commenced to rain, and the epidemic is rapidly declining. But the falling of rain is only, perhaps, a coincidence with the decline of the malady; for in the neighboring towns to Marseilles and Toulon, for a distance of forty miles, it has also rained, and the disease is on the increase.

In the East, especially in Syria, where the poorer inhabitants believe that whatever misfortunes befall them are sent by Allah, and where, therefore, physicians are not employed, the cholera is making fearful ravages, without any hope of an amelioration until the natural food for its ravages is consumed.

As to the treatment of cholera, it appears that none of the new remedies have had much success, and that the majority of physicians have fallen back upon the old treatment, with laudanum, brandy, camphor, cayenne pepper, ether, lavender, and other milder remedies in the same category, with warmth and medicated frictions to the surface. Dr. TOWRETTE, a physician of Paris, who practices hydropathy, and who announced in the journals that cholera was curable by the cold water treatment, boldly went to Toulon to put his theory into practice, and has died there with the epidemic, a victim to an honest faith in a false theory. So too Dr. BURG, the physician who has been making extensive investigations into the influence of copper as a prophylactic and cure for cholera, has gone to Toulon to experiment his theory, and he too has contracted the disease, and at the last accounts was being transported to the Island of Hyères, in the Mediterranean, in a very dangerous condition. Too much praise cannot be given to men who thus risk their lives in order to advance a step in the rugged road of science, and however little confidence men of large experience may have in their theories, they cannot withhold from them tears of sympathy for their death.

The official announcement just made by the *Moniteur* that the French army is to be withdrawn from Rome, that the withdrawal is to take place by installments and to commence this year, has given immense satisfaction in France and Italy, but as to Rome and the Papal party we have yet no report. It is generally believed, however, that the Pope intends to organize an army sufficient to preserve order, and to trust himself to to safe-keeping of this army.

The impression still prevails in Paris that there is to be a shock of arms next year in Europe in which France is to play a principal *rôle*, but from whence the shock is to come, or about what or for what, opinions are divided. It may be that the feeling is simply based on the fact that since France is a warlike nation, has a large standing army, which is the pride and glory of the country, and that it has not had a serious fight in a long time, that therefore the time is up for a war somewhere and about something. In any other country the argument would be a poor one, but in France it is by no means a bad one. At any rate, the public mind is uneasy about it, and the people at the Bourse seem to encourage it. MALAKOFF.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

United States of Colombia—Quiet State of the Country—Ferentes Holding Out in Magdalena—Gottschalk Gone to Lima.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1865.

We have nothing of local interest. The State, so far as we know, is quiet, nothing having been heard from Gen. OLARTE, at Chiriqui, or his object in taking the State troops there, after his victory over CALANCHA at Santiago.

The war of FERENTES against the authorities of the State of Magdalena is still kept up, but without important results. He holds Rio Hacha, and threatens Santa Martha, as before. The United States gun-boat *James Adger* has just returned from Carthagena, and reports all quiet in the State of Bolivar.

GOTTSCHALK, the great pianist, gave a musical entertainment here on Saturday evening last, which was well attended. He goes to Lima to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili and Bolivia—Victory for the Allies on the Rio Plate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1865.

We have dates from Valparaiso to Sept. 17, and Callao to the 28th.

CHILI.

The Valparaiso papers are full of the exciting question with Spain. A Callao letter in the Panama *Star* says:

Spain has *en todo* disapproved the amicable settlement of disputes arranged between the Minister of Spain at Santiago and the Chilian Government. The Minister has been recalled to answer for his unsatisfactory conduct; and now the Spanish fleet, with Admiral PAREJA, not only as chief of the squadron, but Plenipotentiary for Spain, has reached Chilian waters to take his own way of settling claims of Her Catholic Majesty. Official intimation of the claims has not yet appeared, but there is no doubt that the great aim of Spain is money.

The government of Chili is dispatching arms and munitions of war to the coast ports, including Chiloe and Lota, the latter a coal place. Admiral PAREJA has distributed the vessels under his command amang the ports of Valparaiso, Caldera, Coquimbo, Lota and Chiloe.

BOLIVIA.

The war in Bolivia continues. Gen. MELGAREJO was within four leagues of La Paz, but it was thought with an insufficient force to overcome the insurgents, who occupy that capital. The triumph of ARGUEDAS was confidently calculated upon.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

The news from the seat of war is favorable to the allied armies. Gen. VENANCIO FLORES, commanding the advanced guard, has gained a splendid victory over a division of Paraguayans under command of Gen. DUARTE, completely routing them, capturing their commander and leaving more than two thousand killed and wounded on the field. The fight took place on the 17th August at Yatay on the left bank of the Uruguay. Gen. MITRE is pursuing his victorious march toward Asuncion. It is believed that in a short time the allies will occupy the capital of Paraguay.

The following are the official dispatches:

YATAY, Aug. 17.

Gen. D. B. Mitre:

The allied army has just obtained a complete triumph. All did their duty on the field of battle.

VENANCIO FLORES.

The above was written with pencil on a piece of paper by the commander while on horseback.

HEADQUARTERS AT PASSO DOS LIVRES, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the President, D. B. Mitre, General-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.

Yesterday, at 1:30 A. M., after most difficult marches by our worthy soldiers of infantry through heavy rains which flooded the plains, we came in front of the enemy's army, which did not fall below 3,000 men—rather more than less.

There remain in power of the Army of Vanguard 1,200 prisoners, and their commander, DUARTE, with 1,700 enemies' corpses, 4 flags, arms, munitions, 8 carts, with their thin horses, and more than 500 wounded.

The Army of Vanguard has had 250 men placed hors de combat between killed and wounded.

It was not possible to prevent the flow of blood. The enemy have fought like savages. Such is the fanaticism and brutality that the despot LOPES and the tyrants, his predecessors, have inoculated them with. There are no human powers that make them surrender, and they prefer certain death to surrender.

The First Corps of the Argentine Army, under the command of Gen. PAUNER; the Twelfth Brigade of the Brazilian Army, under Sr. JOAQUIM R. COELHO KELLY; the Orientals, and the Correntine Division under Gen. J. JUAN MADARIAGA; all the chiefs, officers and soldiers have done their duty, fighting like brave men, and going much beyond what should have been expected of them as soldiers.

Having therefore done an act of justice and distinction to those fighting for their country, I recommend them to the consideration of Your Ex.

These are, Sir, the small trophies offered to you by the Army of Vanguard which you had confided to my immediate orders, and whom the honor fell to me to command on a day of glory for the country and for the allied governments.

I perform the last duty as General of the Army of Vanguard, felicitating Your Ex. and all that compose the Grand Army on the victory of the 17th of the current on the field of Yatay, which it is to hoped will soon be followed by other greater ones. God preserve Your EX. many years. VENANCIO FLORES."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST CORPS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY,
FIELD OF YATAY, 17th August, 1865.

To the Exm. Sr. Provisionary Governor of the Oriental State of Uruguay, Brig.-Gen. D. Venancio Flores:

The undersigned has the honor of giving Your Excellency an account of the part which the infantry and artillery of the allied army, which at the approach of the enemy Your Excellency ordered to be placed under my immediate orders, took in the combat of this day.

The forces commanded by the undersigned having been formed in column of attack, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, I marched upon them in that order, when, Your Excellency becoming aware that the information given to you of the Paraguayans not exceeding 3,000 men was exact, you were pleased to order that the brigade of Oriental infantry should advance more rapidly, protected by a battery, which, doing so, was received on the top of the ridge that hid the enemy, with all their fire, which it suffered, and returned with the greatest vigor, until it forced them to recede.

At that moment the Argentine Division and the Brazilian Brigade came at quick march, falling in mass upon the opposing force, which retreated in disorder keeping up, however, a fierce fire and making charges of cavalry without seeking to surrender, not even when they were compressed against the River Yatay, in consequence of which took place the lamentable losses of which the undersigned will give information to Your Excellency in the detailed part.

On their side the enemy, although at this moment I cannot give the necessary details, has been completely annihilated, more than 1,000 dead and all their arms and munitions remaining on the field; besides 1,500 prisoners, including the chief of all the force and the commander of a batallion, and four flags that are in possession of the allied forces.

Nor can the undersigned make particular mention of any of the corps that took part in this short but energetic struggle, because all their chiefs and officers rivaled each other in ardor and enthusiasm, as your Excellency had opportunity to observe as well as the other incidents of the night.

Felicitating your Excellency on this new triumph of the allied arms, it is very pleasing to the undersigned to offer to your Excellency the assurance of his greatest respect.

WENCESLAO PAYNERO.

Homicide Near Pittsburgh—One Man Killed and Another Mortally Wounded.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Oct. 14.

On Saturday night a terrible affray occurred at a tavern kept by JOHN EARLY, at Elrod's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, about four miles below Coultersville, resulting in the death of a man, a miner by occupation, whose name we could not ascertain, and the fatal injury of a man named MUNDAY. It appears that a young Irish woman had recently arrived from Ireland, and, as is customary, a party was given at the house on Easter on Saturday night as a welcome. Some time during the night a party of young men from Coultersville, among whom were WM. RYAN, RICHARD SNEEDEN, STEWART SMITH and JNO. DIAS, visited the house and took part in the dancing. As usual on such occasions, a considerable amount of whisky circulated among the crowd. This, however, was quieted after several persons had been knocked down, but none seriously injured. About 12 o'clock, however, EARLY, the proprietor of the tavern, decided to close his house, but before this could be accomplished, a second disturbance was created, in which knives were freely used, as is alleged, by the parties from Coultersville. During the progress of this affray, the miner above referred to was stabbed in the breast, the blade of the knife penetrating to the heart, and causing death in a few moments. Another man named MUNDAY, who had been one of the violinists, was stabbed three times—in the left shoulder, back and breast. His injuries are considered mortal by his attending physician, Dr. J. H. OWENS, of Robbins Station. Another musician, named JOHN GILKIE, was terribly beaten about the head and face with a pair of "knucklers," or some similar weapon, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. There were several others stabbed, but none of them severely.

After the cutting the house was cleared, and the parties who had used the knives made good their escape. On Sunday Officer WM. ADAMS, constable of the borough of Torentum, who happened to be in the vicinity of Coultersville on business, started in pursuit of the alleged murderers, and succeeded in arresting WM. RYAN, JOHN DIAS, STEWART SMITH and RICHARD SNEEDEN, on the opposite side of the river from Coultersville.

The prisoners were taken to McKeesport, and placed in security until this morning, when they were brought to the city and lodged in jail, an information for murder having been made against them before Justice LOVE, of Versailles township.

An inquest was held on the body of the murdered man by Justice WAMELEE, of McKeesport, on Saturday morning, and a post-mortem examination made. The deceased was a single man, and resided in the vicinity of Coultersville. The house at which the affray occurred is represented to be one of the lowest dens along the road, and the scene of numerous rows. The parties implicated in the murder are all young men, and reside in the neighborhood of Coultersville. The origin of the difficulty we have been unable to learn.

THE RICE CROP IN GEORGIA.—We regret to learn that the rice crop of Georgia this year will be almost an entire failure. In the region raising this crop the negroes have been free from compulsion during the whole year, and this failure of the rice crop is the first fruit (or lack of fruit) of the experiment of free labor in Georgia. We are permitted to make the following extract from a business letter from Savannah to a gentleman of this city. The letter is dated Savannah, Sept. 28:

"The 'freedmen' have not done much raising rice this way. On the Ogeechee and Altamaha Rivers the usual crop before the war was about 600,000 bushels; this year it will not be over 10,000 or 12,000 bushels. On the Savannah, before the war, the usual crop was 800,000 bushels; this year it will be about 10,000—not enough to feed those who made it six months. East India rice is now selling here at less than Savannah River rice. The East India rice, and that raised here last year by the 'freedmen,' is very inferior indeed. So it will be with cotton, if some plan is not devised to make the negroes work."—*Columbus Enquirer, 4th inst.*

The New Planet.

The new planet lately discovered by Prof. WATSON is an asteroid of the ninth magnitude, and its astronomical location is between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars. The following observations have been communicated in a private letter from the professor:

Ann Arbor.	Mean time.	Right Ascension.
Oct. 9.	10h. 55m. 11.98	0h. 59m. 50.18s.
Oct. 9	14h. 26m. 59.78	0h. 59m. 43.92s.
Oct. 10.	7h. 51m. 22.08	0h. 59m. 11.648.

Ann Arbor.	Mean time.	Declination.
Oct. 9	10h. 55m. 11.98	9 deg. 6m. 22.2s. north.
Oct. 9	14h. 26m. 59.78	9 deg. 4m. 37.2s. north.
Oct. 10.	7h. 51m. 22.08	8 deg. 56m. 7.2s. north.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 19, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callahan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fizgerald, Cook—23.

The minutes of meetings to date were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—
Petition of storekeepers and property-owners on the line of Washington-street, to have the railroad track removed.
Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.
By Councilman Lent—
Petition of property-owners for the extension of Sixth-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.
By the same—
Petition of Rutgers-street Church for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.
By the same—
Petition of William R. Martin for permission to tap the Croton pipe in Fifth-avenue.
Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board with power.
By Councilman Russell—
Petition of Leland & Wright for compensation for loss of horse.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Councilman ——
Petition of Edgar Ketchum and others, property owners on Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, to have sidewalks flagged.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Koster—
Petition of Sebastian Lanzer, for compensation for loss of horse.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Councilman Cook—
Petition of Henry Feldscher for compensation for loss sustained at the Forty-fourth-street fire, on the thirteenth of July last.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Councilman Keenan—
Petition of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital for a donation of two thousand dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Councilman Lent—
Petition of property-owners to have Broadway, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street, widened.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.
By Councilman Joyce—
Petition of Barbara O'Beirne, for the privilege of locating a stand for the sale of goods of her own manufacture on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street.
In connection therewith, Councilman Joyce presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Councilman Leat—
Petition of property-owners for a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Joyce—
Petition of the Church of the Pilgrims for the remission of an assessment.
In connection therewith, Councilman Joyce presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the assessment levied against the church property of the Church of the Pilgrims, situated in Forty eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for paving said street with Belgian pavement, be canceled, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of said church, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-three cents, together with interest thereon from the date of the confirmation of the assessment. The said sum to be applied in canceling the above-named assessment, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
By Councilman Brinkman—
Petition of Auke Dooper, for permission to build a drain from his premises to connect with sewer.
In connection therewith, Councilman Brinkman presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Auke Dooper to construct a drain or sewer from his premises, known as numbers nineteen and twenty-one Allen-street, to connect with the sewer in Canal-street, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Petition of the Trustees of the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, for a donation to said institution.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

BILL.

By Councilman Healy—
Bill of Fairchild & Joyce, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up polls at number forty-seven Chatham-street, December election, 1864.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius O'Donnell to exhibit goods in front of his premises, corner of Henry and Catharine streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Guion to exhibit Views of the War at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be laid over.
Which was lost.
Councilman Stacom moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following words: "Provided the same does not interfere with the public travel."
Which was carried.
The resolution as amended was then adopted.
By Councilman Brinkman—
Resolved, That permission be given to Charles Perley & Sons to receive and deliver goods in front of premises numbers one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, and one hundred and ten Cannon-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mary Haly to retain a stand in front of number sixty-eight Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That the sidewalks of New Chambers-street, from Batavia to James-street, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Brinkman—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. James J. Foster to exhibit goods in front of her place of business, number two hundred and four Avenue B, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Keenan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. H. Julian to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number twenty-seven Catharine-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to place an additional gas lamp in the upper part of Marion-street, above Prince.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.
By the same—
Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Healy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Honorah Holohan to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the sidewalk opposite number two hundred and ten Chatham-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council, she having permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Nelson to keep a stand for the sale of newspapers opposite number two hundred and three Spring-street, he having obtained the consent of the owner of the same, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resignation of William Parker as a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
In connection therewith, Councilman O'Callaghan offered for adoption the following resolution:
Resolved, That William Davis be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of William Parker, resigned.
The recommendation was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman McGrath—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. Lippman to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-six First-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause fifty-second-street, between the Fourth and Sixth avenues, to be lighted with gas, without delay.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That Cedar-street, between Broadway and William-street, to be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.
By Councilman McGrath—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of First-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, be relianged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That the vacant lots numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and fifty-six Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in without delay.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Councilman McGrath—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be relianged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Sprague, Cooper, Colburn & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers twenty-six and twenty-eight Park-place, and twenty-one and twenty-three Barclay-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure o. the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be opened according to law.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.
By Councilman Brinkman—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas and Robert McCusker to display two small signs in front of their premises, number one Rivington-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Smith—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Neely to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number three hundred and forty-eight Bowery, corner of Great Jones-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized to take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.
By Councilman Keenan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Nevins & Davis, numbers three and fifteen East Broadway, to exhibit goods in front of their said place of business, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis McSorley, to exhibit sign in front of his place of business, number one hundred and fifty-five East Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the vacant lots south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to cause lamp-posts to be placed therein as soon as possible.
Which was lost.
Subsequently,
Councilman Russell moved that said vote be reconsidered.
Which was lost.
By Councilman Keenan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Henry to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifty-five Chatham-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas McCartan to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-two Bowery, corner of Prince-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged, where necessary, in Forty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Fay to erect a stand on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Company be and it is hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues and gas-lamps placed therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Robinson—
Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across King-street from the northwest corner of Congress-street, directly opposite number fourteen King-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the same be done forthwith.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Eightieth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Peyntz to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in front of his property south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said work to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Houghtalin—
Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to place a gas lamp in front of the west entrance to Carmansville Park.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Kenney—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby granted to E. B. Kellogg to construct a drain from his premises, number one hundred and fifty-four Church-street, to connect with the sewer in Leonard-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Levy to place a small show-case in front of his premises, number ninety-eight Chatham-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Reilly—
Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Kenney—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to John Mooney to keep a small sign in front of number two hundred and forty-five Broome-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Smith—
Resolved, That Twenty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.
Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Rauble to keep a stand in front of his premises, number fifty-six and one-half Bowery, having obtained permission of the owner, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Williams to retain a sign in front of his premises, number six hundred and twenty-one Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Callaghan—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of church in Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Keene to keep a stand on the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Keenan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Peters to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number eleven Catharine-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Koster—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Abraham Cohen to place a small show-case in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-seven Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James H. Golden to display goods in front of his premises, corner Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That the sidewalks north side of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Koster—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas-lamp in front of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, and cause the same to be lighted.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Keenan—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Ellen Collins to keep an apple stand in front of premises number forty Bowery, she having obtained consent of the owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Kenney—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Hoffmann to retain sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-three East Houston-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Fitzgerald—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Daly to regulate and grade in front of his premises, in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Matthew Nicott, Pastor of the Church of St. Boniface, East Forty-seventh-street, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the passage of this resolution, the same to be in payment of an assessment levied against the property of said church for paving Second-avenue with trap block pavement from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, and laying crosswalk from Forty-seventh to Seventy-ninth-street, and charge the same to account of Donations.
Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby authorized to lay mains in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth street, and the Street Commissioner be directed to place gas lamps in said avenue immediately.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Reilly—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth street, be flagged a space four feet wide, and curb and gutter stones set therein, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Healy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. A. Lewis to retain the show-case now in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty Chatham-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Reilly—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION SEVENTY-ONE OF ARTICLE SIX OF CHAPTER THREE OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section seventy-one of Article Six of Chapter Three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine are hereby amended and shall read as follows:

SEC. 71. There shall be twelve clerks in the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes, who shall respectively be known as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Clerks to the Receiver of Taxes, and shall perform such services as may be assigned them respectively by the Receiver of Taxes.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to August Koelsch to erect an awning in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of King and Macdougal streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby authorized to lay mains in Sixty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Third avenue, and the Street Commissioner be directed to place gas-lamps in said street immediately.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Fay to erect a stand on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Company be and it is hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues and gas-lamps placed therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Robinson—
Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across King-street from the northwest corner of Congress-street, directly opposite number fourteen King-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the same be done forthwith.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Eightieth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Peyntz to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in front of his property south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said work to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Houghtalin—
Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to place a gas lamp in front of the west entrance to Carmansville Park.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Kenney—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby granted to E. B. Kellogg to construct a drain from his premises, number one hundred and fifty-four Church-street, to connect with the sewer in Leonard-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stacom—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Levy to place a small show-case in front of his premises, number ninety-eight Chatham-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Reilly—
Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on

FINANCIAL.

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders,
TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY,
SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.
WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.
SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,
NEAR WALL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
1864, WANTED BY
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

STERLING EXCHANGE.
DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON,
in sums to suit, for sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. E. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

W. H. M. SISTARE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.
COAL LANDS TO LEASE.
The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.
These lands are located in the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.
Favorable leases, with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to ELISHA A. PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES H. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 9, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.
The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed) J. F. SCHEPLER, C. HOLZAPFEL, H. R. BALTZER, EMIL SAUER, WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.
The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
[Signed] I. F. SCHEPELER, CHAS. HOLZAPFEL, WM. F. DRANE, WM. F. HEINS. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29, 1865.
MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVING been appointed the transfer agents of this company in the City of New-York, all transfers of stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 84 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.
The transfer agency at the Continental National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of three dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec'y.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the METROPOLITAN OIL CO. will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 1865, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the company from five (5) hundred thousand dollars to two (2) hundred thousand dollars.
G. W. DAY, President.
Signed, GEO. W. DAY, CHAS. G. JUDSON, JOHN H. KEMP, AARON H. RATHBONE, HENRY S. BILLINGE, } Trustees.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst. No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE land scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 BONDS.
IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Having made large conversions of Compound Interest Notes into the
NEW 5-20 LOAN,
We are now prepared to offer the Bonds for sale to arrive, in amounts to suit.
Parties holding 5-20 Bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1864, by exchanging them for the loan of 1865, will make a profit of from one to three per cent. in cash, and have the same Bond a longer time to run.
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.
P. S.—The Bonds of the *issue of* 1862 being wanted for *shipment to Europe*, enables *American holders* to reap this advantage.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.
Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.
OFFICERS:
President............Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer...Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary............Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attornies............PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.
Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.
The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.
Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.
Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

TEXAS.
GEORGE BUTLER,
Commission Merchant,
GALVESTON.
Collections of past due claims attended to.
Vessels and merchandise received on consignment.
Cotton and other produce purchased on orders.
REFERENCES:
Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Moses Taylor, Esq.; R. H. Lowry, Esq., President Bank Republic; Henry, Swift & Co.; Sprague, Cooper & Colburn; Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; O. K. King & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 71 Broadway.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1865.
THE HUGUENOT BANK OF NEW-PALTZ, New-Paltz, Ulster County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, the transfer-books of said company have been reopened at this agency.
H. W. FORD, Transfer Agent.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Intagliotype and Graphotype Engraving Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., to elect trustees for the ensuing year, or until the next annual meeting. A full attendance is requested, as other matters of importance to the stockholders will be presented. R. C. ROOT, President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and Franklin Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 12, No. 49 Exchange-place.
JOHN P. McKEWAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MEAD RUBBER CO., No. 174 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE MEAD RUBBER COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, which is now payable at the office of the company. The transfer-book is closed. J. J. BURGESS, President.
WM. W. WARD, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm of GREACEN & BROWNE, for the transaction of a Commission business in Stock, Bonds and Gold. Office No. 11 Wall-st., corner of New-st. JOHN GREACEN, JR., CHAS. BROWNE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain, or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted, $1 each. All operations skillfully performed and warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon [illegible] as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 8 SOUTH GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about TWELVE THOUSAND GALLONS WHISKY, as follows, viz.:
Lot No. 1.—About 6,650 Gallons prime RECTIFIED WHISKY.
Lot No. 2.—About 3,230 Gallons OLD RYE WHISKY.
Lot No. 3.—About 3,350 Gallons PURE BOURBON WHISKY.
These Whiskies are all in prime order, the packages all newly guaged, were selected with great care, and will be found upon examination fully equal to any Whiskies that have been offered in this or any market.
Proposals for FIVE packages and upward will only be considered for either lot.
Samples may be seen and blank proposals obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department:
COL. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C., and A. C. G. S., New-York.
BREVET BRIG.-GEN. C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., Philadelphia.
MAJOR GEO. BELL, C. S., Washington.
CAPT. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
CAPT. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
And at THIS OFFICE.
The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids on the above lots that may be deemed too low, or to withdraw any of the lots specified above.
Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky," and directed to the undersigned.
Payment to be made in government funds, fifty (50) per cent. to be paid at the time of notification of acceptance of bid.
Five days will be allowed after the acceptance of bids for the removal of stores.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.
The Whisky in all the above lots to be sold by the PROOF GALLON, and purchasers will be required to settle their bills upon the certificate of the State Gauger as to the amount.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Capt. and C. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1865, for rebuilding pier at foot One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and North River.
For setting curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For setting curb, gutter, and flagging around Northern Dispensary at junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place.
For flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
For flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For flagging Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 12, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M, of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 5 twenty-inch and 126 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 28 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."
Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1865.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANOS "THE BEST."—Pronounced "the best" by the most renowned artistes. Superior in tone, touch, power, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular WM. B. BRADBURY.

CHICKERING & SONS.
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FORTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and TEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PARLOR ORGANS.
The latest improvement and most desirable parlor instruments made. CHURCH ORGAN HARMONIUMS, pronounced by leading organists to be unequaled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the country. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT BY MAIL! Manufactured by CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.
Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS,
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.
The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.
Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:
Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:
Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.
We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.
S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, J. N. PATTISON,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, ROBERT HELLER, A. H. PEASE,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BERGE, THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN, E. MUZIO, C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

"I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS."
I sung long years ago,
For heart and voice would fail me,
And foolish tears would flow."
Words and music by Clairabel. Price 30c.
"Matilda Toots," comic, 35c., with colored lithograph illustrating the catastrophe on skating pond, 50c.
"She Sleeps Tho' Not a Star," beautiful serenade, by Balfe, 35c.; for guitar, 30c. Mailed postpaid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

TO PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS,
Superior inducements and advantages are offered by CHAMBERS & GABLER, No. 14 6th-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st. New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired, boxed and shipped.

PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND FOR SALE at moderate prices, 25 per cent. lower than any other first-class house. Pianos to rent on favorable terms.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., near Broadway.

WEARING OF THE GREEN—THE great Irish song in "Arrah-na-Pogue," sung by Shaun, the Post-boy; price 30 cents. "The Soldier's Happy Return," 30 cents. Mailed post-paid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE.........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.........(Building).........Great power.
PEREIRE.........(Building).........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building).........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.......A. DUCHESNE.......FRIDAY.....Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON.FRIDAY......Dec. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY, Oct. 21
PENNSYLVANIA.........SATURDAY, Oct. 28
QUEEN.........SATURDAY, Nov. 4
HELVETIA.........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
ERIN.........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
VIRGINIA.........SATURDAY, Nov. 25
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
EDINBURG.........WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY.....Oct. 21
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 25
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.....Oct. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage.........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London.......33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......April 14, 1866.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$80 00
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA.........SATURDAY, Oct. 21
HIBERNIA.........SATURDAY, Nov. 4
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. PINCKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. For passage at the lowest rates apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Nov. 2.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, one of their first-class steamers, (the 29th falling on a Sunday, they will sail on the 30th.)
THE NORTH AMERICA
will leave on MONDAY, the 30th of October, from Pier No. 43, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
The steamers only call at Para every other trip. The NORTH AMERICA will not call there this time. The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will follow on the 29th of November. An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 4½ P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Agents in Charleston, Messrs. RAVENEL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.........Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA.........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The EMILY B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, 26th inst.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A 1 steamship
FLAMBEAU,
Capt. EATON,
will commence receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 20, at 12 M., and will leave on TUESDAY, the 24th, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, and the MERRIMAC, H. L. SMITH, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.; and the FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The splendid steamship VICTOR having been unavoidably detained, will continue to receive freight at Pier No. 36, North River, and leave positively on SATURDAY, 21st October, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.
The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES,
INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.
First Cabin, $350; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.
Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.
Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.
Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.
WAY PASSAGE RATES,
NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.
WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.
ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.
$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.
An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.
For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.
In Boston, to C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.
For freight, to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.
OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF,
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $250. Second-class, $175. Third-class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch a first-class steamship
ON THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at the above low prices.
For passage, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SAILING OF THE steamer *Ericsson*, for California via Nicaragua, is postponed to MONDAY, Oct. 23, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT,
STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
IDAHO, CRAWS, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
THE
IDAHO
will leave pier No. 45, North River, three piers above Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKENSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.
Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
The steamship RALEIGH on SATURDAY, Oct. 21.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.
The new and elegant steamship CHASE, W. D. GOATH, Commander, will leave Pier 11 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY SAVANNAH LINE.
The entirely new fast-sailing steamship LEO, F. A. MERRILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
To be followed by the favorite new steamship LEO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "MINNY GREY."
THE BANKER'S SECRET;
OR,
SOWING AND REAPING.
BY J. F. SMITH,
Author of "Minny Grey," "Gus Howard," "Charles Vavasseur," etc.
PRICE 75 CENTS.
This fascinating book is from the graphic pen of the author of "Stanfield Hall." The plot is one of the most absorbing interest, and bold, startling incidents occur in almost every page. The reader's attention is not allowed to slumber for an instant, but is hurried along with railroad-like rapidity, from the first to the last chapter. Yet the author has not, in a single instance, overdrawn a character or sacrificed a single touch of nature for effect.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all booksellers in the United States.
DICK & FITZGERALD will send the above work by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

FURNACES, RANGES.
BROWN'S WATER FURNACES, CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES, HARRISON'S IMPROVED RANGES, manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal-st., New-York. Call and examine, or send for full description.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST LINE TO THE OIL REGIONS
NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE LINE,
VIA MAUCH CHUNK.
ONE EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY.
ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MILES SAVED.
On and after Sept. 25, 1865, trains leave New-York, via
CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-JERSEY,
from foot of Liberty-st., North River,
DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY) AT 7 P. M.
ON SUNDAY, 8 P. M.
CARS RUN THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO ERIE.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.
TIME SHORTER AND FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
☞Connects at Williamsport with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Elmira, Niagara Falls, &c. At Corry, with Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Oil Creek Railroad for Titusville, Shaffer, Franklin, Oil City, &c. And at Erie with Lake Shore Line for the West.
Return Train leaves Erie at 2:5 P. M., Corry, at 3:50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:5 P. M., (noon).
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Fare $2.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, HENRY L. HOGUET. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL SCOLES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD D. ADDINGTON, GILES L. ISHAM and MARY LOUISE, his wife; THEODORE ISHAM and AUGUSTA E. ISHAM, his wife; MARION E. ISHAM, MOSES M. LAIRD, ALFRED M. TREDWELL, ALFRED M. TREDWELL, surviving executor of the last will of John Tredwell, deceased; THE BANK OF ULSTER, LEWIS W. TRACY, Defendants. U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in number one hundred and forty-nine Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated 15th September, 1865.
CHARLES B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o14law6wSat* No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 63 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS.; (late J. H. Leiter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.